The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5701. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of their being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is a pharmaceutical preparation. The proper name is given, and it is the most active which can be made. It is indorsed as a cure by all medical works for such diseases as recommended by the proprietor. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and is taken by adults and children. It is tonic, diuretic, blood purifying and invigorating. Enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes will find it far more strengthening than any of the preparations of bark or iron.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, morbid irritation of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland, and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our county, named J. R. Estell, had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu," in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours truly,

THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO
Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New-York City.
And many others if necessary.

CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR COSMOPOLITE: I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Hembold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably effect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public.

Yours respectfully, D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:
Colonel DAN. RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn., editor *Cosmopolite.*
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. I. HINDS, Girard, Penn., attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
DAVID E. DAY, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. ELY, Girard, Penn., druggist.

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "Kidneys" and "Bladder." I have been sometimes from twelve to fourteen hours, and wanted to make water every minute, but could not. Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse, (apparently.) When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so, before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon I had a desire to make water, but could not. About one hour after this I tried again, with the same result; but the next time I took the vessel it was the same as turning a faucet and stopping it off again. It was so for three times, and the third time there was something came through the passage and struck against the side of the vessel. I examined it, and it is the ugliest stone or gravel you ever saw, covered over with little pieces which collected together. It looks the color of a mud turtle, and is as hard as flint. So you see the "Buchu" was doing its work, although I was feeling so badly. I procured another bottle, thinking there might be some more behind; but since that has passed, which is eight weeks ago last Sunday, I have been as well as ever I was in my life. I have the stone securely wrapped, and those who have seen it in this place are surprised. I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican* is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder, they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher.

EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford County, Conn.

REFERS TO
Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upward of nineteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New-York, and No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn. Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address. Sold by druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

WASHINGTON.

A New Scheme of Reconstruction for Virginia.

Efforts to Unite the Republicans of the State.

The State to be Admitted Provisionally.

Congressmen Elect to be Received as Territorial Delegates.

An Interesting Question of Revenue Law.

Other News from the Capital—Taxation in Indian Territories—The Question of Color in the Medical Societies—Aid for the Family of Mr. Stanton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Important intelligence reached your correspondent to-night from a reliable source in Richmond, concerning a new movement regarding the admission of Virginia. It is to the effect that since the adjournment of Congress there have been repeated efforts made to harmonize the two wings of the Republican Party in regard to the admission of the State. Governor WELLS has held, and still adheres to the opinion, that nothing further ought to be required by Congress. PORTER, HUMPHREYS, and the rest of the extremists, reject every proposition short of Mr. SUMNER's plan requiring members of the Legislature and State officers to take the "iron-clad" oath. On Tuesday evening a conference of leading Republicans was held, which, after a protracted interchange of views, adjourned over until to-day, when another meeting was held. Among those present were Colonel JENKINS, late Chairman of the State Committee; Judge BOND, Congressman PLATTE, and other Republicans of influence, and it was finally agreed that a bill should be prepared for the admission of Virginia, to be presented in Congress, with the following conditions: The State to be admitted, and the Legislature to meet the second Tuesday thereafter; after electing State officers and passing such acts as are necessary to put in operation the Constitution adopted by the people, last July, then to elect Judges; all the acts passed and officers and Judges elected to be submitted to Congress and approved by that body. The bill will furthermore provide that the Representatives and Senators elect from Virginia shall be admitted to Congress as territorial delegates only, until such time as Congress shall approve the acts of the Legislature, and declare the State fully in the Union. This bill will be brought to Washington by the 10th of January, and its passage will be urged by a strong delegation of Republicans, including a number of influential colored members of the party. It is also proposed by them, as a part of the compromise, to require all Judges to take oath that they are not obnoxious to the Fourteenth Amendment. It is said that few if any of the moderate Republicans in Richmond favor, as an original plan, the imposition of the conditions recited, but are induced to propose them because, otherwise, they fear the State will be kept out through the influence of the extreme men in Congress.

TAXATION IN INDIAN TERRITORIES.

The seizure of a large tobacco manufactory in the Indian Territory, south of Kansas, has raised an important question of Internal Revenue law. By virtue of usage and treaty stipulation these Indians have been regarded as foreigners, and their territory as foreign soil, whenever questions of taxation have been raised; but in the matter of appropriations from the national Treasury for their exclusive benefit they have been regarded as citizens. While, therefore, hundreds of thousands of dollars have been annually appropriated for their benefit, they have been wholly exempt from national or local taxation. Traders and manufacturers have settled just over the line to evade taxation, while doing a prosperous business with citizens on this side. One of our revenue officers has at length stepped across the line into this heretofore tax-free district, and seized a tobacco manufactory. This brings up the question of the law, constitution and extent of Indian treaty obligations, &c. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution provides that all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States. The law of Congress imposing taxes on distilled spirits, tobacco, cigars, and for other purposes, section 107, provides that it shall be held and construed to extend to such articles produced anywhere within the exterior boundaries of the United States, whether the same be within a Collection District or not. Commissioner DELANO inclines to the opinion that, under the provisions of the Constitution and law, the inhabitants of the Indian Territory are liable to taxation, any so-called treaties to the contrary notwithstanding. On the other hand, the attorneys for the inhabitants claim that by virtue of certain treaty stipulations they are all tax free. The business of this Territory amounts now to many millions annually, and the question of its further exemption from taxation is engaging the attention of Congressmen. It is claimed on one hand, that the compacts made from time to time by the Government with its Indian citizens, or wards, are not treaties in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and that the United States cannot make binding treaties with its own citizens. On the other hand, it is claimed that the compacts are really binding and solemn treaties, that override both the Constitution and law. Several Senators and members of the House have expressed themselves in favor of a law abrogating all the so-called Indian treaties, and forbidding their formation in future.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

The statement which appears in the dispatches of one of your contemporaries to-day, that Senator PRATT, of Indiana, has resigned, or is about to do so, is without foundation. Senator PRATT himself authorizes a contradiction of the statement, and says he has not resigned, nor does he intend to do so. His health has not been very good during the late trying weather, but it has not been bad enough to lead him to such a determination. That journal would do well to copy its news from the TIMES in all cases. The leading paragraph in its dispatches to-day about the neutrality of ocean cables is strictly correct. The official letter of instructions to our Minister having been printed in the TIMES last Monday, a synopsis appeared in Boston the same evening, came back here by mail, was copied into an evening paper as original, and in turn copied and telegraphed as original to the paper in question. News that can stand such an ordeal as that certainly ought to be correct.

THE SUCCESSOR OF JUDGE RICHARDSON.

Speculation is busy filling the vacant place of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, caused by the retirement of Judge RICHARDSON, who will leave for his home in Boston on the return of Secretary BOUTWELL. Among the names mentioned as his successor is that of E. C. BANFIELD, Esq., present Solicitor of the Treasury, who would fill the position very ably and acceptably; but Secretary BOUTWELL will find it difficult to replace him in the Solicitor's office.

WASHINGTON MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

Washington has now two distinct medical societies, the old society whose charter will be taken away on account of its discrimination in the matter of color, and the new organization which is to have a charter from Congress and all the other rights and privileges which the National Legislature can confer. The old Medical Society held considerable real estate here in the shape of a large hall which it was feared would become the possession of the new organization, but at a meeting which was held a few evenings ago this property was so managed that it will remain in the hands of the old association. The latter body will have no charter, but will be established on the same principles as the New-York Medical Academy.

THE FAMILY OF SECRETARY STANTON.

It is understood that the movement to raise a fund of $100,000 for the benefit of the family of the late Secretary STANTON is progressing very favorably, and that a large amount has already been subscribed. Senator CHANDLER is reported to have subscribed $5,000, and that other gentlemen eminent in political life have given equally large amounts.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Announcement is made by authority that at 11 o'clock A. M. New Year's Day, (Saturday,) the 1st of January, 1870, the President will receive the members of his Cabinet and Foreign Ministers; at 11:30 o'clock A. M. the Judges of the Supreme Court, United States Senators and Representatives in Congress. The Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia will be received at 12 o'clock, and the officers of the Army and Navy and Marine Corps will be received at 12:15 o'clock. The associated soldiers of the War of 1812 and the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia will be received. The reception of citizens will commence at 12:30 o'clock, at which time the gates of the inclosure will be thrown open. The reception will terminate at 2 o'clock P. M. Ladies will be received. Carriages will approach the Executive Mansion by the eastern gate and leave by the western gate.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement will not be published till next Monday. The present indications are there will not be a decrease of over $3,000,000, the receipts from customs and internal revenue having been comparatively light. Those from the latter to-day were only $320,500.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, which left Havana on Dec. 25, reached this port yesterday. Purser R. W. ALBERT has our thanks for courtesies.

Puello's Proclamation—Wholesale Banishment—Fresh Troubles—Mutiny.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 25, 1869.

General PUELLO, a St. Domingo man, who holds the rank of a Field Marshal in the Spanish army, and commands the Central Department at Puerto Principe, has made up his mind (on paper at least) to attack the insurgents. His proclamation is evidence of the great weakness of the Spaniards in that part of the country until now, and of their inability to more than defend the town, and keep means of communication open between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas; so that the grandiloquent accounts from that region during the Summer were only *canards* after all. Yet, immediately following this proclamation, it is announced by the Spanish authorities that the insurgents fired at the sentries, and that General PUELLO, at the head of 500 men, had to go out and try to drive them off. Whether he succeeded or not is left to the imagination of the reader.

WHOLESALE BANISHMENT.

Fifty prominent Cubans had their houses searched, and at the same time received orders to hold themselves in readiness to sail on the Spanish mail steamer which left here yesterday for Cadiz. The manner in which this searching and notifying was done is, according to the story of Mr. JOSE SILVERIO JARRIN, one of the unfortunates, as follows:

"I was suddenly awakened by repeated knocks at my door about 4 o'clock in the morning, and on inquiry as to the cause, was answered from without to open the door for the Police. I immediately complied with the direction, when the Commissary of Police, with several aids, presented themselves and began to look over all my papers. When the search was concluded, said Commissary said: 'Mr. JARRIN, if I had found anything suspicious I would have shown you this order,' touching a folded paper he held in his right hand, 'but as I found nothing I merely show you this order, one to be in readiness to embark on Friday as a prisoner of State.' Of course there would have been no other course than to comply, although I pledge you my word of honor that I have not been connected in the slightest manner with any political movement."

Only one person of those ordered to leave received permission to remain, and as rumor has it, he only to the 30th instant. The exception was in favor of Mr. GONZALO ALFONSO, a gentleman 78 years of age, who, for many months has been confined to his bed.

The prisoners were all persons connected with the agricultural interests of the island, so the cultivation of sugar and the maintenance of the plantations in good order will not be benefited. The prisoners had to pay for their passage, traveling first class, however, on a very fine steamer, and many taking their entire families with them. The scene on the wharf, when they all embarked, was extremely sad.

The comparison between the appearance of the Fernando Po prisoners and those who left to-day was noticeable. The first party was mainly composed of demagogues and revolutionists; yesterday's expedition consisted of the most respectable and talented men of Havana.

FRESH TROUBLES.

It is certain, however, if these men had not been sent away a riot at least would have taken place in Havana, for uneasy movements were observed among all classes.

The volunteers were beginning to get excited, and the threats that Christmas night would be the date of a universal uprising by blacks and whites had been a matter of common talk for some months. The uprising, however, began on Wednesday night, when the stables and lumber yards on Calle Prado, near Animas, were discovered to be on fire, the flames soon destroying more than half of the block. At the same time a proclamation was distributed about the city.

"HAVANESE: The despotic and sanguinary Spanish Government is gathering its hordes to launch them against our heroic brethren in the East. Forty thousand tools of despotism march against them, and will you remain inactive? No! Let us go and help them! Let us fly to arm and battle, and, with the magic shout of liberty or death, let us show to the world that admires us, what a nation is capable of, fighting for its independence. Havanese! Soon we will go to help with our hands to save our dear Cuba. We will defy all dangers with a calm mind as justice and reason are on our side and the god of victory will crown your Titanic battle with triumph."

MUTINY.

The Catalan Volunteers were feasted and *fêted*, but they did not believe in being made beasts of burden. They were treated rather badly on board the steamer coming from Spain, and several attempts at mutiny took place. When they were being put aboard for Neuvitas on Monday, they broke out in open mutiny, and threatened to kill their officers and others, because 1,400 men were to leave on the steamer *Montezuma*, a little vessel of about 600 tons, with accommodations for about 400 men, and when at the utmost crowding of every part of the ship only 800 could find standing room. They refused to go. The authorities became alarmed, as these Catalans were on the point of inaugurating a riot, and as fast as the order could be sent, half were disembarked, and a man-of-war gotten in readiness to take them off.

QUASIMODO.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

The French Cabinet—Members of the Centre Decline—The Suez Canal—The Pope and the Council—The Spanish Monarchy.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes a letter from the Emperor to M. FORCADE, saying that he accepts the resignation of the Ministry with regret, and it affords him pleasure to acknowledge the services which M. FORCADE has rendered the country and the Emperor in the faithful execution of recent reforms and in maintaining the public order with a firm hand. Count NAPOLEON DARU, and LOUIS JOSEPH BUFFET, chiefs of the Left Centre, have refused to enter the new Ministry. It is reported that Messrs. TALHOUET and SEGRIS, members of the Right Centre, have also refused. It is certain that M. MAGNE, the present Financial Secretary; M. LEBŒUF, the Minister of War, and Admiral RIGAULT, the Minister of Marine, will retain their positions.... M. ROUHER has been appointed President of the Senate.... The trial of TRAUPMANN for the murder of the KINCK family, was continued to-day. A number of witnesses were examined. While TRAUPMANN admits his guilt, he persists there were accomplices in the crime, but refuses to give their names. The public interest in the result has by no means abated.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A Suez letter in the *News*, this morning, says work on the canal has been stopped, but the passage is still hazardous for vessels drawing more than twenty-four feet.... The *Times'* correspondent at Rome writes that the Pope's influence over the Ecumenical Council is visibly growing weaker.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—Señor ZORILLA, the Minister of Justice, made a speech at Albaceta yesterday, wherein he declared that if the Government cannot find a King they will throw themselves into the arms of a Republic.

LUZERN, Dec. 29.—VICTOR BUFFY, of the Province of Vaud, President elect of Switzerland, died yesterday.

CANADA.

The Red River Revolt—Why Governor McDougall Left—An Earthquake Below Quebec.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—A special dispatch from St. Paul to-day, states that the cause of Governor McDOUGALL's retreat from Winnepeg was the result of an interview between McDOUGALL and DONALD G. SMITH, of the Hudson Bay Company. The colony, for a time, reverts to the control of that Company. The Canadians claim that the insurrection was incited by Americans, and that the half-breeds can give no reasonable cause for their revolutionary acts.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—Mr. WEIR's silver exportations during the last two months amount to $176,000, making the total exported since the movement commenced of $2,006,000.... A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Baie St. Paul, on Wednesday, at 9:10 A. M., which lasted about a minute. It appeared to pass from north to south. The weather was very fine and perfectly calm at the time.

THE WEST.

Opposition to Reduction of the Iron Duty—Chinese Labor—A Female Street Contractor—The Louisville Convention and the Russian Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—A petition memorializing Congress not to reduce the present tariff on iron has received the signatures of many of the iron manufacturers of this city and other points of the State. The iron men here have invited Dr. WM. ELDER, of Philadelphia, to visit St. Louis and deliver an address on the interests involved.... Two hundred and fifty Chinese arived here late last night by the North Missouri Railroad and were placed on board the steamer *Mississippi* for New-Orleans. They are in charge of General J. C. WALKER, contractor of the Central Texas Railroad, who brought them from California on his own account. The terms of their contract with General WALKER are: Expenses paid from San Francisco to Texas and back, $20 a month and board, for three years.... Mrs. M. RIGNEY, a woman of this city, has received a $12,000 contract for macadamizing the streets.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29.—Governor CURTIN, American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, writes that the Russian Fair is to be national, and only for the productions of Russia. Several crowned heads of Europe had accepted invitations to be present. The Commission appointed by the Louisville Commercial Convention will therefore not collect specimens, but devote their whole attention to the question of immigration, as devolved upon them by the resolution of that body.... GEORGE NOLAN, a retail grocer, committed suicide this morning by jumping from a skiff into the river. He was in ill health, which is the supposed cause of his suicide.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, to consider the question of consolidation with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, only a small informal vote was cast, the consolidation project having been practically abandoned some weeks since.

Death from Trichinæ—Three Persons Dead—Eight Others Affected.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—A special from Belvidere, Ill., to the *Tribune* states that three persons, belonging to a family of Germans living twenty miles southeast of that city had died from eating trichinæ pork. Eight others are prostrated from the same cause and will probably all die. The trichina can be seen in immense numbers in the meat, and also in the flesh of those who have died.

Funeral of Rev. Baron Stow.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—The funeral of Rev. BARON STOW took place this afternoon at the new Baptist Church, Clarendon-street, which was crowded. Beautiful and appropriate floral offerings decorated the casket, the desk and the choir front. The exercises were conducted by Rev. A. J. GORDON, assisted by Rev. ROLLIN H. NEALE, Rev. J. G. WARREN and Rev. J. N. MURDOCK, the latter of New-York. The remains were taken to Mount Auburn.

Burglars in the Country—Successful Visits to Rural Banks.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 29.—The Savings Bank in Rockville was robbed, during last night, of $6,000 in bonds, and $150 in bills. The robbers first visited the house of the Treasurer, Mr. BISSELL, and without arousing any one, got the bank keys, and the burglary was not discovered until this morning. The burglars stole a hand car from the Rockville Branch Road and left it in East Hartford. They probably reached this city in time to take the 6:30 train to New-York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The Schoharie County Bank, in Schoharie Village, was robbed this morning, by burglars, of $5,000.

Prosecution for Libel in an Advertisement—The Advertiser and the Publishers Arrested.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—STEPHEN SCAMMON, a wealthy farmer of Stratham, N. H., was yesterday arrested and brought before the Police Court, at Portsmouth, N. H., to answer to a complaint made by Hon. ALBERT R. HATCH, a prominent member of the Bar of that city, for malicious libel, by causing to be published in the Portsmouth *Chronicle* of Dec. 26, an advertisement over his own signature, setting forth that HATCH had SCAMMON's name to six notes of various denominations, from $500 to $200, which SCAMMON alleged were forgeries. Mr. HASCH made a sworn statement denying the allegations in the advertisement. Mr. SCAMMON asked a continuance until next Monday and gave bonds for his appearance. Messrs. FRANK W. MILLER and GEORGE W. MARSTON, publishers of the *Chronicle*, who had been summoned as witnesses, were then arrested in the Court room on a similar criminal charge for publishing the article. The latter case was also continued. The ground of defence of the newspaper publishers is that an advertisement in a paper is by no means an indorsement by the publishers of the views of the advertiser.

MR. BOUTWELL IN BOSTON.

Lecture before the Mercantile Library Association—The "Transition Period of the United States."

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury, lectured before the Mercantile Library Association, in Music Hall, this evening, on the "Transition Period of the United States." A fair audience was present, comprising many of the principal business men, particularly those interested in finance.

The lecturer stated at the outset that he had come without preparation to fulfill an engagement incautiously made long ago, and proceeded in a general way to review the causes and the results of the late war, with particular regard to the future of the country. He said that if the years of our national life were divided into periods of ten years, the decade now closing would undoubtedly prove the most important. The seventy years previous to 1860 had been a constant struggle between two hostile powers of civilization in the nation. He had reason to believe that had there been persons of eminence to defend slavery before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the system would have been destroyed. Everybody believed that it would die out, that it had been local in its character and destitute of power. The framers of the Constitution recognizing it, gave it political power in the Government. The introduction of cotton as the staple of the slave section soon gave it a new importance. Slavery was not denounced but tolerated at that period. Subsequently it was attacked and defended when it presented a new aspect. It was inevitable that in a free country an investigation of the system by the people would end in its destruction. In the contest for the mastery each section in its way succeeded—the South by its wealth centred in a few, aided by the Constitution, in gaining a control of the Government; the North by its industry and enterprise in developing its vast commercial, mercantile and industrial resources. Thus, when the war came, the North was rich in material; and had the South been compelled to rely on its own resources the contest would not have lasted more than two and a half years. When the representatives of the South relinquished their seats in Congress, they abandoned the power they had gained. The result was the destruction of slavery, the adoption of the Thirteenth Constitutional Amendment and the subsequent ratification of the Fourteenth to secure the advantages gained by the Thirteenth. The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment will secure to all the equal right to elect and be elected to office; not social equality merely, but the equality which abolishes the distinction between the citizen and the serf, exemplifying the great truth that "all men are created equal." Mr. BOUTWELL said there was a misunderstanding in the public mind as to the signification of the words, "right to be elected to public employment." It was simply, that by law a citizen was not excluded. The right existed in the people to elect him who was best able to perform the duties. There were men who threw themselves upon the people for their suffrages by popularity, openly or indirectly sought, in contradistinction to those who were sought for by the people to meet great public emergencies. Popularity gained as in the first instance was a disgrace to its possessor. In the latter category the lecturer classed the late Mr. STANTON, who, he claimed, did as much to secure the Union victory as did any soldier who fought at Gettysburg, and whose character should be held up for the imitation of the coming men. The great events of the decade have furnished to the people North and South, white and black, equality of opportunity. The South had been opened to a system of public instruction, the advantage of which could not be adequately estimated. The public sentiment of the North, aided by the munificence of the late GEORGE PEABODY, was opening schools, which, by their education of the masses will prove in after years the sustaining prop of the Republic. It matters not if the rich do withdraw their children, it will not prejudice the system. The labor question had been agitated recently to a great extent in the North. Something had been done for it by opening up the South, rich in its agricultural, mining and river resources already revealed, or their use made possible by the event of the war. It was impossible that there should be equality of condition, though something had been accomplished toward it. The revolution of 1775 broke the chains that bound us to England, but it left a subject class. The last revolution elevated all. It was true, the Secretary remarked, that the events of the past ten years had left their difficulties in the loss of commerce, the creation of a vast public national debt and a system of taxation that was deemed burdensome. Placing whatever estimate you please upon these difficulties, even the largest amount, there is still upon the ledger a large balance to the credit of the nation. If the country remained at peace (and there was no indication to the contrary) the public debt would be soon considerably reduced, and its final liquidation would not be very remote. It had been asserted, Mr. BOUTWELL said, that the Americans, as a nation, were grasping, anxious for extension of territory. This assertion he desired to emphatically contradict, for within the past twenty-five years the Government has repeatedly rejected proffered territory. He instanced Mexico, which was once in possession of United States troops, but the Government accepted only a few outlying States, and paid for them liberally. The Sandwich Islands, he had reason to know, had been tendered years ago, and other islands have from time to time been offered, and rejected. We take nothing by oppression. Other nations take by force of arms, ours by force of ideas. If by such force others desire to join us, we will consider their proposals. There should be nothing in our public debt to prevent such an extension by peaceful means. We should so reduce it during peace that in the event of another war our credit would hold good. Taxation is an evil that should be reduced as quickly as possible; but there are greater evils. With us it meant the reduction of a debt; with European nations the support of standing armies. In alluding to the destruction of American commerce by the war, Mr. BOUTWELL said that none doubted what the remedial course should be, though no platform could be devised to accomplish its restoration—the union of Government and people.

In closing, he said that there was a future for America that could be better comprehended now than in 1869. England's American colonies are yet to accept the American idea which has spanned the continent, bringing the Pacific under commercial control, which has conquered the worst and set up the better. The disbandment of her armies when the war ended was an important proof of her stability, as was their assembling when it first begun, and the world will soon learn that a government by the people for the people is far preferable than a government of the people against their wishes.

Mr. BOUTWELL was frequently applauded, though some disappointment was apparent at his avoidance of the special financial topics now generally discussed.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Governor PALMER declines to commission Mrs. MYRA BRADWELL, of this city, a Notary Public, for the reason that an official bond would be necessary, and being a married woman, she is legally incapable from giving the bond required.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29.—Pork packing this season closed two months earlier than last year. The total number of hogs packed was 186,000, an increase of 13,000 over last year.... GEO. D. PRENTICE continues critically ill with rheumatism of the heart.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 29.—The Western freight train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad ran off the track near Corinth yesterday morning, smashing several cars. The brakeman was killed and the conductor fatally injured.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 29.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a petition to Congress to release from payment of revenue tax whisky or tobacco which may be destroyed by fire or wreck.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The colossal statue of President LINCOLN to be erected in New-York is now ready for transportation, and is on view in front of the bronze works of WOOD & Co., on Ridge-avenue.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 29.—THEODORE AIKEN, of Castleton, was found insensible in his room yesterday morning, from suffocation by coal gas. There are but slight hopes of his recovery.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Dr. JAMES DOVE, a well-known physician, died here to-day.

The Dauntless-Cambria Ocean Yacht Race.

A telegraphic correspondence between Mr. JAMES G. BENNETT, Jr., and Mr. ASHBURY, held during the past week, has resulted in an acceptable arrangement for an ocean race between their respective yachts, the *Dauntless* and *Cambria*, both schooners. The race will take place on the 4th of July next, starting from Old Head of Kinsale, Ireland, for Sandy Hook, for a £250 service. The preliminaries will be settled when Mr. BENNETT goes to England in June.

SPIRITUAL PHENOMENA

A Record of Experience with the Medium, Home.

Excerpts from Lord Dunraven and Viscount Adare's Work.

Invisible Pianists and Drinkers Within Call.

Mr. Home's Charmed Life and Power of Self-Elongation.

A Sober Story for Private Circulation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1869.

I doubt that there are eleven millions of Spiritualists in America; but there must be a large number interested in the subject, in one way or other, so much as to wish to know what progress England is making in the science of the supernatural. I have, therefore, from time to time, given such facts as have come to me. Little is said publicly on the subject. The moral courage necessary for the avowal of an unpopular or unfashionable belief does not seem to be very common. For one man of position who boldly confesses himself a Spiritualist, there are scores, perhaps hundreds, who keep their belief in these occult mysteries a profound secret. It is said that there are Spiritualists on the staffs of nearly every London journal and important periodical; but who would think so from reading them? Professional men and business men have strong motives for acting the part of Nicodemus. The avowal of a belief in Spiritualism would be equivalent, with a great many, to a confession of insanity. They have had warnings against it. Years ago Dr. ELLIOTSON, even for the avowal of his belief in mesmerism, was punished with the loss of medical practice to the amount of several thousand pounds a year. No lawyer looking for business or briefs, no clergyman having an eye to preferment, no man whose position was not assured, could afford to meet sneers and ridicule, doubt or dread. Years ago, Mr. THACKERAY inserted an account of a *séance* in a magazine he edited; and his experience, and that of his publishers, was sufficient to prevent such a paper from appearing in any periodical but one specially devoted to the subject, from that day to this.

But, for all this, mediums have multiplied, *séances* have been attended, converts have been made in large numbers, and at last a scientific society, which has among its members some of the most audacious thinkers of the age, has been induced to appoint a committee to give the subject a thorough investigation. The Committe of the Dialectical Society, presided over by Dr. EDMONDS, has taken the testimony of perhaps fifty witnesses, noblemen and noble ladies, men of science, men of letters, ladies and gentlemen of as high reputation as any in England. A portion of this testimony has been published from time to time, and the whole, carefully taken down, will no doubt be printed with the report of the Committee in the proceedings of the Society. The opinion of the Committee will not, perhaps, satisfy everybody; but the testimony will be there for everybody to examine.

While this examination has been in progress there has appeared in some of the highest circles of English society one of the most important and in every way remarkable books yet written on the subject—written and printed, but as yet, I am sorry to say, only for private circulation. It lies before me now, a handsome large octavo in purple and gold, 179 pages, entitled *Experiences in Spiritualism with Mr. D. D. Home*, by Viscount ADARE, with introductory remarks by the Earl of DUNRAVEN. It is not published; only a few copies have been printed for the family and friends of Lord DUNRAVEN and Lord ADARE; it has not been furnished to any libraries, and is to be treated, therefore, strictly as a private letter; and it is to be understood that I am not betraying the confidence with which I have been honored, in the remarks I make upon this curious and most interesting volume.

The introductory remarks by the Earl of DUNRAVEN occupy the first twenty pages. As a man of science, Lord DUNRAVEN many years ago made a thorough examination of the phenomena of mesmerism, and succeeded Archbishop WHATELY as President of the London Mesmeric Infirmary, established by Dr. ELLIOTSON, which is still in successful operation. He was therefore prepared to examine the alleged facts of Spiritualism before rejecting them as absurd or impossible. In 1867 his son, Viscount ADARE, became acquainted with Mr. HOME. They traveled together on the Continent, and appear to have been much together in England and Ireland, so that Lord ADARE had the best possible opportunities for a long and careful investigation. The body of the book consists of letters written by Lord ADARE to Lord DUNRAVEN, giving the most simple, circumstantial and evidently truthful descriptions of a long series of manifestations at various times, in different countries, by night and by day, in company, and when Lord ADARE and Mr. HOME were alone, and even when the latter was asleep. There are, in the latter portion of these records, more formal reports of *séances*, mostly by Lord ADARE; but a number have been written by Lord DUNRAVEN. There is nowhere any sign of excitement, of enthusiasm, or any liability to erroneous statement. It is impossible to read these records without being deeply impressed with the clearness, accuracy and thoroughly scientific spirit in which they are written. Following the introduction are the names and addresses of fifty ladies and gentlemen of the highest character and position, all of whom were witnesses of some of the facts described, and who testify to the accuracy of the description. Here, then, is a body of evidence of a kind and a character beyond all possibility of impeachment, yet testifying to facts of the most astounding character, and which seem utterly irreconcilable with every theory of modern science.

It is, I think, greatly to be regretted that the Earl of DUNRAVEN and Lord ADARE, who have in so many ways shown a high moral courage and a sincere devotion to scientific truth, have been withheld from motives of delicacy from allowing this remarkable book to be published. There are, no doubt, many things in it which they may wish to keep within a restricted and sacred circle. They may have deferred to the feelings, wishes or prejudices of those who are more sensitive than themselves; but I am sure it would gratify every Spiritualist in the world, and every impartial investigator, if they would permit the publication of the larger part of this volume, omitting those portions which they may properly consider as of a sacred and private character.

I ought, perhaps, to say that the Earl of DUNRAVEN may have been influenced in this matter by scruples of a religious character. He is a Roman Catholic; and while the records of the Church and the lives of the saints in every age are filled with the mystical and the supernatural, with thousands of manifestations bearing a strange likeness to many of the facts recorded in this volume, there are many Catholics who denounce what are called spiritual manifestations as of diabolic origin. Of course these are only opinions, and Bishops and clergy differ in regard to them—some condemning them as evil, some believing that they are Providential, and now sent expressly to rescue the age from materialism. For obvious reasons, the Church cannot either approve or condemn a great mass of varying phenomena. Each case of supposed spiritual manifestation, like each alleged miracle, must be tested by itself, and tried on its own merits. Every saint and every miracle is tried before the saint can be canonized or the miracle admitted. Lord DUNRAVEN attempts no solution of the difficulty, but he thinks it right to record, if not to publish the facts, whatever may be their character; yet he says:

"A difficulty not easily got over stands in the way of the adoption of the evil-spirit theory, namely, the fact that conversions have been made by the agencies of Spiritualism from Atheism, and from simple Deism to Christianity. To take one instance: Dr. ELLIOTSON was a strong materialist and unbeliever; he was converted, through Mr. HOME's manifestations, to Christianity. * * * Again others, among whom are four or five of my own acquaintance, have been led by the same means from Unitarianism to a belief in the Divinity of Christ. Still more striking are the cases where persons have been brought into the Church of Rome, several examples of which have occurred in America, and a few in England; * * * nor can the express testimony be overlooked of some pure-minded, earnest persons, as to the elevating effect of the belief in Spiritualism upon their hearts and souls. Take, for example, the interesting and striking account of the closing years and death of a very beautiful character, the late Mrs. HOME, as described by Mrs. HOWITT and Mrs. S. C. HALL. * * * To ascribe such peace and joy in believing, such love of our Lord, and resignation to His will as led the Bishop of Perigeux—who administered the last sacrament to Mrs. HOME—to remark: 'Though he had been present at many a death-bed for Heaven, he had never seen one to equal hers;'—and she a professed Spiritualist, and the wife of one of the most noted mediums in the world! To ascribe, I repeat, such results to the agency of the Father of Lies and arch-enemy of mankind, must appear as impossible to many, as it must be revolting to the two gifted writers whom I have quoted, and who bear such strong testimony to the blessed influence which spiritualism has exercised upon their own lives and faith."

The brief preface of Lord ADARE is clear, manly, simple and most business-like. Every sentence he writes gives one the impression of clear-minded honesty; and in this respect I have never seen a more admirable record. You are satisfied, not only that he means to tell truth and nothing but the truth, but that he is able to do it. You trust his coolness, tact and judgment, as you do his integrity. Here is a man, you say, who cannot lie, and is not likely to be deceived. I cannot see a sign or error of exaggeration. There seems to be rather a scrupulous determination to keep within the truth.

And now for the facts, such as I feel myself permitted to give, recorded in this extraordinary volume. The moving of objects by themselves, with no visible force, is recorded in no less than thirty-three instances. The chords of a piano are swept when no one touched the keys.

"The piano was lifted," says Lord ADARE, "about two inches off the ground. I had my hand underneath, and it was again lifted two inches higher, and then, without any effort, I should say eight inches higher."

Chairs, sofas, tables, books, move about the room from place to place of their own accord, and are seen to rise into the air. In fourteen instances flowers are brought by invisible hands and given to different persons. The fragrance is taken from flowers and thrown about the room. Brandy rises from a glass into the air—that is, it disappears from the glass, which is quite empty; then it falls out of space into the glass through Lord ADARE's fingers. Then the spirit was taken out of the brandy, the water remaining. In twenty-three instances spirit forms were visible; in thirteen spirit hands were seen, and cases of spirit hands touching persons are recorded in twenty other places. Spirit voices are heard in nine instances. Many of these things were very striking, utterly impossible to be accounted for on any hypothesis of deception or hallucination. But I must leave them with only this reference to the table of contents, and come to some of those astounding facts which within the past year have carried a strange consternation to the minds of numbers of hard-headed scientific materialists—facts it is no longer possible to deny—facts which no scientific theory can in the least account for.

One of these is the elevation of Mr. HOME's body in the air. At Ashley House, in the presence of Lord ADARE and the Master of LINDSAY, HOME was seen to rise into the air four or five feet. Then he was raised to the back of Lord ADARE's chair, who says:

"I took both his feet in my hands, and away he went up into the air so high that I was obliged to let go his feet; he was carried along the wall, brushing past the pictures, to the opposite side of the room; he then called me over to him. I took his hand and felt him alight upon the floor. At Adare Manor, Ireland, all present saw him raised off the ground, in the open air, and floating past them at a height which carried him clear over a wall, by a movement quite horizontal and uniform, a distance of ten or twelve yards. At No. 7 Buckingham Gate he was raised in the air, and his head became quite luminous at the top, giving him the appearance of having a halo round it. When he was raised he waived his arms about, and in each hand there came a little globe of fire, (to my eyes blue;) the effect was very pretty."

At Ashley House, as I have formerly mentioned, HOME was carried, that is he went, out of one window and came in at another, at an elevation of forty-five feet from the ground. Lord ADARE says: "We heard HOME go into the next room, heard the window thrown up, and presently HOME appeared, standing outside one window. He opened the window and walked in quite coolly." Lord ADARE then went into the other room, and finding the window raised only about a foot high, he wondered how HOME could get through so narrow a space; but HOME was immediately carried out horizontally and brought back again. The Master of LINDSAY who was present, has given an account of the same manifestation to the Committee of the Dialectical Society.

More astonishing yet are the accounts given of the shortenings and elongations of HOME's body. We can imagine a body raised in the air by a sufficient force, but how can it be made longer or shorter? Any one who has examined a human skeleton can see the difficulty. The facts, as clearly stated, and vouched for by men whose words cannot be questioned or their judgment, in such a purely mechanical matter distrusted, are of the highest interest and significance.

At Mr. JENCKEN's, at Norwood, Lord ADARE saw Mr. HOME's body lengthen six inches. He says:

"Mr. JENCKEN, who is a taller man than HOME, stood beside him, so there could be no mistake about it. HOME's natural height is, I believe, five feet ten inches. I should say that he grew to six feet four inches or six feet six inches. I placed my hands on his feet and felt that they were fairly level on the ground. He had slippers on and he unbuttoned his coat. He was elongated from his waist upward, and there was a space of, I suppose, four inches between his waistcoat and the waistband of his trowsers. He appeared to grow also in breadth and size all over, but there was no way of testing that. He diminished down to his natural size, then grew tall again, walking about and stamping his feet, to show that they were on the ground, and again returned to his natural size."

Again, at the house of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. HALL, Mr. HOME was elongated to the extent, Lord ADARE thinks, of six inches four times in one evening.

"He went round to Mr. HOLT, one of the gentlemen present, and made him place his hand upon his waist that he might feel how he became elongated and contracted. Mr. HOLT said that he held his hand flat against HOME's side; that the lower edge of his hand was resting on his hip bone; that he felt HOME's lower rib pass under his hand until it was some inches above it, the whole flesh apparently moving and stretching. On the contraction taking place, he felt the lower rib come down until it pressed against the upper edge of his hand, and moved into its proper position."

At the same *séance* a young lady was also elongated about three inches.

At Ashley House, standing in front of Lord ADARE, their arms stretched out, HOME's were elongated four or five inches, the expansion being between the two shoulders, involving, of course, a lengthening of the clavicles or their cartilages. Lord ADARE says:

> "He then placed himself against the wall and extended his arms to their full natural length; I made a pencil mark at the tips of his fingers. His left arm was then elongated; I held the pencil against the wall, suffering it to be pushed along by his fingers until he told me to make another mark. His right arm was then elongated, and I marked the movement in the same manner. The total elongation, as ascertained by this means, amounted to nine and a half inches."

I may mention that the Master of LINDSAY stated before the Dialectical Committee that he had measured these elongations, placing one of his feet upon HOME's, and also when he was lying upon the floor. In some instances his body was shortened as much below the natural standard as it was lengthened above it in others. Mr. JENCKEN has published a *fac simile* of three tracings he made of HOME's hand while it was lying on a sheet of paper—one the natural size, one much smaller, one the hand of a giant. Lord ADARE describes or mentions these elongations in ten places in this volume. I come now to the accounts of a series of phenomena more strange and terrible, if possible, than those already given; for nothing in all the marvels of spiritualism is more calculated to astonish and stagger all belief, than what has been called the fire-test. Here again, we have displayed a power over matter, or a control of forces, of which all our science can give no explanation—of which the utter ignoramus knows just as much as the most learned Professor.

At the house of Mrs. HENNINGS, at Norwood, in the presence of several persons whose names are given, says Lord ADARE:

> "He (Mr. HOME) went to the fire, poked up the coals, and putting his hand in drew out a hot burning ember, about twice the size of an orange; this he carried about the room as if to show it to the spirits, (who, he said, were present,) and then brought it to us; we all examined it. He then put it back in the fire and showed us his hands; they were not in the least blackened or scorched, neither did they smell of fire, but on the contrary of a sweet scent which he threw off from his fingers at us across the table. Having apparently spoken to some spirits, he went back to the fire, and with his hand stirred the embers into a flame; then kneeling down, he placed his face right among the burning coals, moving it about as though bathing it in water. Then, getting up, he held his finger for some time in the flame of a candle. Presently, he took the same lump of coal he had previously handled and came over to us, blowing upon it to make it brighter. He then walked slowly round the table, and said, 'I want to see which of you will be the best subject. Ah! ADARE will be the easiest because he has been most with Dan.' Mr. JENCKEN held out his hand, saying, 'Put it in mine.' HOME said, 'No, no; touch it and see.' He touched it with the tip of his finger and burned himself. HOME then held it within four or five inches of Mr. SAAL's and Mr. HURT's hands, and they could not endure the heat. He came to me and said, 'Now, if you are not afraid, hold out your hand.' I did so, and, having made two rapid passes over my hand, he placed the coal in it. I must have held it for half a minute—long enough to have burned my hand fearfully; the coal felt scarcely warm. HOME then took it away, laughed, and seemed much pleased. As he was going back to the fire place, he suddenly turned round and said, 'Why, just fancy, some of them think that only one side of the ember was hot.' He told me to make a hollow of both my hands; I did so, and he placed the coal in them and then put both his on the top of the coal, so that it was completely covered by our four hands, and we held it there for some time. Upon this occasion scarcely any heat at all could be perceived."

Again, at Ashley House, after the measured elongation of his arms, above described, Lord ADARE says:

> "Walking over to the fireplace HOME took from thence with his hand a red-hot glowing ember, about the size of a small orange. Mrs. G. [the names are given in full, but I omit those of persons unknown to me, and who might object to publicity,] became nervous, fearing that he would request her to take it. He, however, went to Miss D., and said, 'Now, if you have sufficient faith, let me place this coal in your hand.' She replied, 'I have faith, but I cannot overcome the physical dread; pray do not ask me to take it.' HOME then placed it on the Master of LINDSAY's head, but immediately took it, crushed it in his hand and threw it away, because it had now become black. But presently he took another red-hot ember from the fire, and, holding it in his hand, spoke a few words to Miss D. on the subject of faith. She held out her hand, and he placed the coal in it. Miss D. was not in the least burned, and said it felt rather cold, like marble. After allowing it to remain a few seconds, HOME took the coal and requested Miss D. to touch it; she placed her fingers near it, but withdrew them immediately, saying that it burned her. He then placed it in Mr. B.'s hand." Earl DUNRAVEN adds in a note: "I am informed by Miss D. and the Master of LINDSAY that Lord ADARE has omitted to state that Mr. HOME put this coal between his coat and shirt, under the arm, and that no mark of singing or burning was visible on the shirt."

To these very wonderful statements of Lord ADARE, I add two more, which are in the appendix to this book. The Countess M. DE POMAR writes to Lord DUNRAVEN an account of a *séance* held at Lady ——'s, at Brighton, in which she says:

> "Mr. HOME went to the fire and took out a large red-hot mass of coal, which he held in his extended hands, and blew upon it to keep it alight. He walked up and down the room with it; then went to Lady —— and wanted to put it in her hands, but she drew back. He then said: 'No, you must not have it, for you have no faith; it will burn you.' Lady G. extended her hands, saying, 'I will take it without fear, for I have faith.' Mr. HOME then placed the burning mass in her hands, and she did not feel it at all hot, although she held it for at least one minute. It was afterward put on a sheet of paper, which directly began to blaze and had a great hole burned in it."

This matter is of such exceeding interest to men of science as well as inquirers into the marvelous, that I copy entire one further testimony—a letter from the well-known authoress, Mrs. S. C. HALL, to the Earl of DUNRAVEN, which also forms part of the appendix to the volume before me:

> 15 ASHLEY-PLACE, July 5, 1869.
>
> DEAR LORD DUNRAVEN: You have requested me to recall the circumstances of a *séance* that took place here several weeks ago. I have much pleasure in doing so; but I never take notes. I am, however, certain of the facts, though I shall not be able to place them in the order in which they occurred.
>
> We were nine, (a greater number than Mr. HOME likes;) we were seated round the table, as usual, in the small drawing room, which communicates with a much larger room; the folding doors were pushed back into the wall, and the portiers unclosed. I think there was one lamp burning over the table, but a very large fire was blazing away in the large room. I know that there was a great deal of light. The Master of LINDSAY, Rev. Mr. Y—— and his wife, Mr. HALL and myself, Mr. HOME, and the Misses BERTOLACCI were present. We sat for some little time before the tremulous motion, that so frequently indicates stronger manifestations, commenced, but it was quickly followed by raps, not only on the table, but in different parts of the room; the table was moved up and down—lifted perfectly off the ground—made 'light' and 'heavy' at the request of one or two of the gentlemen present; and, after the lapse of, I suppose, nearly an hour, Mr. HOME went into a trance. Presently he pushed his chair, or the chair was pushed, quite away from the table. He got up, walked about the room in his usual manner; went to the fire-place; half knelt on the fender stool; took up the poker and poked the fire, which was like a red-hot furnace, so as to increase the heat; held his hands over the fire for some time, and finally drew out of the fire with his hand, a large lump of live burning coal, so large that he held it in both hands, as he came from the fire-place in the large room into the small room; where, seated round the table, we were all watching his movements. Mr. HALL was seated nearly opposite to where I sat; and I saw Mr. HOME, after standing about half a minute at the back of Mr. HALL's chair, deliberately place the lump of burning coal on his head! I have often since wondered that I was not frightened, but I was not; I had perfect faith that he would not be injured. Some one said; "Is it not hot?" Mr. HALL answered—"Warm, but not hot." Mr. HOME had moved a little away, but returned, still in a trance; he smiled, and seemed quite pleased, and then proceeded to draw up Mr. HALL's white hair over the red coal. The white hair had the appearance of silver threads over the red coal. Mr. HOME drew the hair into a sort of pyramid, the coal, still red, showing beneath the hair; then, after, I think, four or five minutes, Mr. HOME pushed the hair back, and, taking the coal off Mr. HALL's head, he said, (in the peculiar low voice in which, when in a trance, he always speaks,) addressing Mrs. Y——, "Will you have it?" She drew back, and I heard him murmur "Little faith, little faith." Two or three attempted to touch it, but it burned their fingers. I said, "DANIEL, bring it over to me; I do not fear to take it." It was not red all over, as when Mr. HOME put it on Mr. HALL's head, but it was still red in parts. Mr. HOME came and knelt by my side; I put out my right hand, but he murmured, "No, not that; the other hand." He then placed it in my left hand, where it remained more than a minute. I felt it, as my husband had said, "warm;" yet, when I stooped down to examine the coal, my face felt the heat so much that I was obliged to withdraw it. After that, Mrs. Y—— took it, and said she felt no inconvenience. When Mr. HALL brushed his hair at night he found a quantity of cinder dust. Mr. HOME was elongated, and all the manifestations that evening were very remarkable; but, I believe, your Lordship requested me to relate only what I remember of the coal test.
>
> Dear Lord DUNRAVEN, sincerely yours,
> ANNA MARIA HALL.
> (Mrs. S. C. Hall.)

In the notice I am kindly permitted to give of this intensely interesting record, I have omitted even the mention of hundreds of very striking and beautiful manifestations, selecting and grouping those best calculated, perhaps, to challenge thoughtful men to a scientific investigation. I have no theory on the subject to offer, but I can see no reason whatever to doubt the facts. Those who have had the pleasure of meeting Viscount ADARE during his recent visit to America will not question his competency as an observer, and the Earl of DUNRAVEN has too solid a reputation as a man of science, and too high a character in all respects to be suspected of either deceiving or being deceived; and I cannot but hope that those "experiences," or, at least, the greater part of them, will soon be given to the world.

In the meantime I have to thank Lord DUNRAVEN for his kindly granted permission to lay so much of it before your readers.

MONADNOCK.

CURRENT NOTES.

New-Haven is to have a Sunday paper.

A little pleasant weather would be an agreeable change.

The Texas packers are now busily engaged in putting up beef and sending it to New-Orleans.

The dividends from Massachusetts manufacturing stocks are smaller than usual.

A Washington paper calls St. Louis the covetous city.

THOMAS LE BLONDE, of Detroit, is a stalwart negro.

The Elmira *Advertiser* gives evidence of that success which it deserves by appearing in enlarged form and with new type.

A woman eloped from Fenelon, Canada, last week, taking with her eighty bushels of potatoes belonging to her husband.

The Philadelphia soup societies unostentatiously mitigate a vast deal of the pains of penury. So says the *North American.*

The members of the Richmond (Va.) Press are to return the Washington correspondents' Thanksgiving visit on New Year's Day.

Dr. GOERTNER has collected from a few liberal gentlemen $1,000, to purchase philosophical apparatus for Hamilton College.

The Assistant Treasurer in Boston has already disbursed over $808,000 in gold on account of January interest.

Miss ELLA ROQUE died in Baltimore on Monday night from the effects of burns received by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

A Baltimore tailor is under arrest for working on Sunday, and fears his goose will be cooked.

The employes in a Providence tannery have sent IDA LEWIS an apron, made of cream-colored morocco, with a border in gold and colors.

A State Temperance Convention is to be held in Auburn, Me., on Thursday, Jan. 27. The call is very broad, embracing all who favor the suppression of intemperance.

A lady in Livingston County complains that, just before Christmas, she sent an order to New-York for a dozen nutpicks and received promptly a dozen pickaxes.

Hon. LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, the newly-appointed United States Circuit Judge, will hold the Circuit Court in Albany to dispose of the business on the calendars.

Newburyport, Mass., is the smallest city in the United States, and yet the Detroit *Free Press* speaks of two persons who were in it at the same time, and still ten miles apart.

The New-Orleans merchants do not manifest any speculative feeling just now. The *Picayune* says it does not recall any speculative move of importance this season in any department of business.

The Bangor (Me.) Theological Seminary will celebrate its semi-centennial next Summer. Rev. ENOCH POND, D. D., the venerable senior Professor, now in his 78th year, will be relieved from the duties of the office he has so long and faithfully filled at the same time.

Burglars recently stole from a house near New-Orleans a quantity of silverware which had been in the family of the owner for one hundred and fifty years. Its intrinsic value was great, but they were valued far more from the long-cherished associations connected with them.

The Richmond *Whig* thinks that if the bronze eagle which, prior to the war, surmounted the Capitol in that city has fallen into the possession of the Historical Society of Chicago the sooner it is returned to its rightful owner, the State of Virginia, the better.

The friend at Cumberland County, Penn., who sends us a portion of a lottery circular, is informed that the printed extract indorsing the lottery and purporting to have been copied from the TIMES, never appeared in this paper, either editorially or as an advertisement.

Speaking of the war, Ex-Secretary STANTON once said: "The hand of an overruling Providence was with us through all—and nowhere was His presence more manifest than in the preservation of the thousands of men who were sent down South by sea in transports ill-adapted to the service."

The Boston *Post*, in denying the report that the Boston stockholders in the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company have sold their stock, says that they hope to convince their associates that their efforts in promoting its popularity and prosperity will, in no manner, be inferior to those nearer its locality.

General GEORGE A. CUSTER was dined in Detroit on Monday evening, by the members of the Audubon Club, to whose museum he has made many valuable additions. Speeches were made by General CUSTER, Governor BALDWIN, General R. A. ALGER, and several prominent citizens of Detroit, members of the Club.

The women's-suffrage women in New-Hampshire, in the call for their State Convention, proclaim: "We are to organize victory out of momentary defeat. We are to rebuke, by an irresistible demand, the indifference of legislators to the necessities of reforms. We will be heard."

In his Message to the Montana Legislature Governor ASHLEY said that to secure stability and prosperity to the Territory, it has been his purpose to bring such European immigrants to Montana as may properly intermarry with Americans, and form a homogeneous and thrifty population of civilized Christian men and women.

A Lynchburg paper says that a number of gentlemen in that city are about to renew the business of manufacturing tobacco, encouraged by the belief that under the present administration of the Government the revenue regulations will be rigidly and impartially enforced, and that therefore there is some prospect of profit from the legitimate operations of the business.

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR is hopeful of the future of cheesemaking in this country. In a recent letter he says: "The use of cheese in this country is increasing as quality grows better. The plans and efforts to cheapen cost and improve the quality are vigorous and well directed. In this respect it is far ahead of any other farming pursuit."

Dr. G. M. BOURNE, 64 years of age, a vegetarian, and for thirty-five years a total abstinent from liquors, tobacco, tea and coffee, started from the City Hall, in San Francisco, at midnight on the 19th inst., and walked through to San José, a distance of fifty-five miles, accomplishing the task in eighteen hours and fifty minutes. He counted the number of steps and found it to be 101,768.

A Burglar Caught.

Yesterday morning Officer WALKIN SHOW, of the Broadway Squad, captured a burglar in the cellar of the boarding house of Mrs. FISBUX, No. 8 West Fourteenth-street, where he was concealed under a large trunk. It appeared that the house had been broken into during the previous night, and thoroughly ransacked, but the thieves had been frightened away by some cause before securing any booty, and had all escaped except the one found as stated. The prisoner, on whose person a jimmy was found, and who gave his name as WILLIAM DAVIS, was taken before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, but was remanded until this morning.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The Difficulties Concerning Foreign Mails.

Probable Relief of the Government.

Important Measures Adopted by Secretary Creswell Yesterday—The North German Lloyds' Line Engaged—The New Post Office and the Congressional Committee—The Matter of Changing the Site Under Consideration.

The difficulty and delay anticipated in the transmission of the outgoing foreign mails, owing to the refusal of the steamship lines to transport them at the reduced rates proposed to be paid by the United States Government, will not, after all, be so great as was thought. The promptness with which Postmaster-General CRESWELL has endeavored to supply means for carrying on the foreign postal service has resulted in dissipating any fears that may have been entertained with regard to its future efficiency. Yesterday morning, in company with JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Esq., Superintendent of Foreign Mails, he visited the Post Office, and held a conference (Postmaster P. H. JONES being present) with the agents of the various lines which have refused to continue the service. No disposition was manifested by these to accede to the terms proposed by the Government, and Mr. CRESWELL thereupon sought other means of transportation. He conferred with the agents of other lines, and was very soon successful in entering into an agreement by which the apprehended difficulty was in very great part obviated. The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company, (Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION's line,) one steamer of which has sailed hence, weekly, for Liverpool, will take out the foreign mails every Wednesday. This much is agreed upon. The usual Saturday mails will probably be taken out by the North German LLOYDS' line, (Messrs. OELRICHS & CO.,) the agents of which subsequently met Mr. CRESWELL, and agreed to the terms of the Government, but await the receipt of a dispatch from their main office, in Bremen, confirming their action in this particular. This line was one of the four which joined in refusing to accept the reduced rate of compensation; but the present indications on its part are to the effect that it is willing to continue the transportation service. The answering dispatch, from Bremen, will be received this morning. Should the LLOYDS agree to furnish transportation, the mails will be delivered by them, as heretofore, at Southampton. There can be little fear, therefore, that the foreign mail service will suffer prolonged interruption. Postmaster-General CRESWELL will remain here until the dispatch from Bremen is received, and should it be unfavorable—which is not anticipated—some other arrangement for carrying the Saturday mails will be entered into.

THE COMPANIES SIDE OF THE STORY.

A representative of the TIMES visited the offices of the companies which have refused to continue the mail transportation service, for the purpose of getting their statements with regard to the difficulty that has arisen in respect to the ocean mails. These may be briefly recounted thus—the main portions of what follows being the statement of JOHN G. DALE, Esq., Agent of the Inman line, the facts being applicable to all the refusing lines:

The companies feel assured that the rate for ocean postage proposed to be paid will not compensate them for the trouble, expense and responsibility incident to mail transportation. This is the main ground on which their refusal is based. They complain that the statement put forward, to the effect that the United States Government, under the new convention entered into with Great Britain, offers to give them $2,150 40 per ton for transporting the mails, does them an injustice, inasmuch as it leaves on the popular mind an erroneous impression. It is true that they get $10 per ton for first-class freight, and $2,150 40 per ton, contrasted with this, seems to be an immense overpayment. But when it is taken into consideration that the $2,150 40 is the rate per ton for letters only, the case is materially altered. The great bulk, that which is weightiest, in the ocean mails, they contend, is not made up of letters, but of newspapers, phamphlets, paper packages, &c., for which they receive only six cents per pound, not per ounce. The entire receipts of the Inman line from Government, for example, during the year now closing are $80,000. By the proposed reduction these would be cut down to about $20,000, or one-fourth, a sum, they declare, totally unremunerative for the trouble and responsibility incident to the service. They aver, too, that the charge made against them of trying to take a "snap judgment" against the Government, is without warrant in fact, and that, if the foreign mail system is suddenly deranged, the fault is on the part of the Government solely. They were not officially notified as to any treaty stipulation entered into between the United States and Great Britain until the 24th day of December, when they received a letter from Mr. BLACKFAN, the Superintendent of Foreign Mails, simply informing them that from and after the 1st of January next the ocean postage would be six cents per ounce, instead of twenty cents as heretofore. To this letter, an acknowledgment of the receipt of which was desired, they replied that the proposed rate was not sufficient to induce them to continue the service; albeit they were not asked to continue it, even at six cents. They deny that they are averse to a system of cheap postage—they favor it, rather; but, as common carriers, they ask to be paid adequately for the pecuniary responsibility assumed in transporting across the ocean the mails, oftentimes the most valuable portion of their cargo.

Again: they declare it is not true that they incur no extra expense in undertaking the work. They are compelled to have small steamboats in waiting to receive the mails at lower Quarantine, and bring them to this City in advance of the arrival of the ocean steamer. This costs them $10 for every hour the small steamers are so employed. As an instance, a boat was in waiting for the *City of Washington*—which came up yesterday evening—since 6 o'clock P. M. on Monday last until early yesterday afternoon, $10 per hour being paid for her services, which expense they would not have been obliged to incur, except for the fact that that steamer had the foreign mails on board. Sometimes, too, they have to keep a steamer in readiness—crew's wages and extra expenses all the while accumulating, for the simple purpose of taking out the mails on the advertised day—if, from any cause, such as inability to unload in time, &c., the regular line is unable to put to sea at the proper hour. All these, and other expenses, are incident to the service, and are not taken into account by the general public, who are disposed to blame them for refusing to take the mails at the reduced price. They contend, also, that they become directly responsible for the safety of the mail's contents from the time the bags are made up in the New-York office till they are delivered on the other side; and that a way-bill is signed on their behalf in the office in this City before the bags are taken to the steamer, and that the expense of carrying them thither is defrayed by the companies. They are obliged, also, to fit up for the reception of the mail bags a proper apartment, which, if devoted to the carrying of passengers, would accommodate four of the first class, and be worth to them £80 sterling for each trip. They contrast, in behalf of their refusal, the action of the British Government and our own as to the compensation paid for the same service. To the Inman line the British Postal Department pays £35,000 per annum for delivering here one mail per week; while to the Cunard line it pays (that line having two departures) £70,000 per annum, much more than the United States Government pays even at the old rate, 20 cents per ounce; and while the British office does not propose to reduce this rate of payment, the American office seeks to cut down theirs nearly one-fourth, while at the same time the companies are, on the other side, at no extra expense either in receiving or delivering the mails. For these and other reasons that might be given, the companies assert that they acted rightly, and only with a view to self-protection in refusing to take the mails at the reduced price. If the United States Government seeks to hold them responsible for safe delivery, as heretofore, it must, they say, continue to pay the old rates.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

Another Proposition to Change the Site—A Committee of the House in Session in this City—Can the Plans be Changed?—Difficulties in the Way.

Yesterday the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, of which General FARNSWORTH is Chairman, and Messrs. ADAMS, BOYD, FITCH, TRIMBLE and FERRY are members, assembled at the Astor House, room No. 41, for the purpose of considering what is understood to be a proposition to change the site of the new Post Office and United States Court building to a location further north, but within the limits of the City Hall Park. The Committee also desired to obtain the views of prominent gentlemen connected with the City Government, and those who were familiar with the necessities of the Government in this respect. For this purpose they invited the Mayor, General JONES, the Postmaster, Mr. JOHN KELLY, Ex-Postmaster, the architects who long since submitted plans for the new Post Office—Messrs. Renwick, Sands, Jr., Le Brun, Schultz, Schowen, Hunt and Correjo—and other gentlemen, to appear before the Committee and give their views in relation to the proposed change of site and the probable loss that would be entailed by an abandonment of the present site.

RUMORS.

An impression seems to have prevailed among some that the presence of the Committee in the City at this time had something to do with "irregularities" in the manner in which the work of construction was, even in these infant stages, being carried out. How such an idea obtained currency it is impossible to say. It is claimed that the labor which has been performed thus far has not been of such a character as to give any one a chance to do aught but justice to all parties. No important contracts have, it is alleged, been entered into, at least none involving a heavy expenditure of money, for the simple reason that the appropriations were wanting to enable the contracts to be made. The members of the Committee state that this conference is solely for the purpose of determining if a change of site is practicable, and if it is, the Committee will doubtless recommend the exchange, and the necessary steps will be immediately taken.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

It will be remembered—for the events to which we refer are of comparatively recent occurrence—that after the site for the new Post Office was determined upon, and an agreement had been entered into between the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Government authorities, by which, "for and in consideration of $500,000" the title to the corner end of the City Hall Park passed into the hands of the United States Government, an effort was made to change the location to a point further north. The Government appointed a Commission consisting of Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Mr. ORTON and Mr. A. T. STEWART, to confer with the Mayor and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York in relation to the matter.

This was a very proper course, but the Commission made no headway. The Mayor was willing on his part to effect the change, and so indeed were the majority of the Commissioners, but a legal objection was raised that as the Commissioners had already passed upon the matter by selling the property, they had no authority, unless it was conferred by the Common Council, to make a transfer of the land for any other portion of the City's domain. This put a quietus upon the negotiations for the time. Subsequently the Commissioners were advised from Washington to make another effort for a change of site, as the Post Office Department was anxious to proceed with the work. Accordingly the Commissioners renewed the overtures, but found that the Common Council stood upon their dignity.

Briefly, some members of the Common Council felt that they could not treat with a Commission composed exclusively of Republicans, and they found an excuse to offer without presenting the real one—that "they wished to know who wanted the site changed" before they acted. They could not say that they wanted a change, because they were not authorized to say so. They had supposed that the offer to change came from the City authorities, and were surprised when they were told that the corporation of New-York, as a corporation, had no choice in the matter whatever. The Commissioners certainly understood the Mayor to say that a change of location would be advisable for many reasons, and they supposed that as said the Mayor so would say the rest of the corporation; but in this they were mistaken, it seems.

ANOTHER EFFORT.

The reader will remember that just before the ground was broken, some time early in August, Supervising Architect MULLETT came on from Washington and expressed the determination to break ground on the present site at once, and wait no longer for the action of the corporation of New-York. The Mayor suggested a delay of a few days, promising to get the Common Council Committee together and see what could be done in the premises. After several days' delay, the Common Council Committee assembled, but then it was found that the officers of the Government were not disposed to go out of their way to effect the change, and, indeed, were quite indifferent when ground was broken, so that the work was commenced at once. At that time the Mayor expressed his views, which, perhaps, have undergone no change since, and may, therefore, be taken as his sentiments at the present time. The Mayor was then in favor of a change of site for many reasons, the principal of which were, that on the new site a building of greater architectural beauty could be erected than upon the ground already owned by the Government; that it would be more commodious; that presenting as it would a northern face, parallel with the front of the City Hall, both buildings would present an appearance more in symmetry with each other than if the Post Office set at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees with the City Hall, and the change would enable the City authorities to carry out certain improvements to the City Hall Park which were then in contemplation.

The Mayor performed his duty when he called the attention of the Common Council to the matter under consideration, but did not go so far as to urge or recommend any course whatever. It may be that in consequence of this apparent apathy the project of a change of site fell through. But whatever the cause the proposition for a change was abandoned Aug. 20, and the Government officials proceeded to break ground, which was done with some little ceremony on the 24th of August. Since then work has progressed rapidly to the present time. The labor of construction is under the direct superintendence of General HULBURD. Mr. A. B. MULLETT is the supervising architect, and furnishes the plans for the work. Already a large portion of the foundation has been laid, and probably this part of the labor has progressed as far as it is practicable to carry it at this season. Material has been collected on the ground for the piers, and it is understood that an additional appropriation is awaited before contracting for more material for the building. Exactly what has been done will be ascertained by the Committee to-day, as they propose on this point to examine General HULBURD.

CAN THE SITE BE CHANGED?

This is a very important question, and one which will bear careful consideration. It is claimed that the work has progressed so far that a change of site will involve a total loss of all that has been done hitherto, besides a delay of at least six months. If the new site is to be the same which has been discussed from time to time, then all the excavation will have to be filled in, and the masonry removed to the new location or abandoned entirely. Exactly how much has been expended cannot now be stated, but a greater portion of the sum may be considered lost to the Government should a change be made.

The views of the architects were taken yesterday on this point, and it is understood that they were of opinion that the loss would not be great, but this may not be true. Probably the only one who can give a clear estimate on this point is General HULBURD.

Ex-Postmaster KELLY and General JONES, the present Postmaster, were understood to favor a change of site, for reasons similar to those entertained by the Mayor.

After the labors of the Committee are concluded in this City, the members will proceed to Boston, to examine the new Post Office in that city.

Forty Days' Interest on the City Funds—Fight Between the Banks.

It will be remembered that when the late Mr. DEVLIN became City Chamberlain, the City funds were transferred, under a *mandamus* of the Supreme Court, from the Park Bank to the Broadway Bank. While the matter was in litigation, the Park Bank retained the funds of the City, then amounting to $4,000,000, about forty days beyond the time when the Broadway Bank was appointed to receive the deposits. The interest on this forty days' use was fixed at $40,000, and the Broadway Bank, assuming that they were entitled to this amount, assigned their claim to one LEWIS, said to be a relative by marriage of Mr. PALMER, the President, and in whose name a suit was brought against the Park Bank. A demurrer was interposed to the complaint, and decided against the plaintiff, on the ground that, whoever may have had a claim to the interest, neither the Broadway Bank nor its assignee, LEWIS, had. The case was carried to the General Term, on appeal, and the decision of the Court below sustained. Motion is now made to set aside an order staying the examination of Mr. PALMER, the President of the Broadway Bank, made with a view of fixing the liabilities for costs on the bank, as being the real party in interest.

Judge LOEW, before whom the motion was made, has denied it, with leave to renew in case the appeal taken from Judge BRADY's decision is not submitted to the next General Term.

Funeral of Dr. Thomas C. Moffatt.

Dr. THOMAS CLARKSON MOFFATT, late Physician-in-Chief of the Seaman's Retreat, Stapleton, Staten Island, was buried yesterday. In the morning the coffin bearing his remains was borne from his residence in the Retreat grounds to the First Presbyterian Church, located near them, and of which he was for a number of years an elder. At noon his relatives and numerous friends thronged the church to take a part in the solemn services attending the occasion. Among the sorrowing assemblage were the Board of Trustees of the institution; Hon. Clarkson Crolius, President; Dr. Swinburne, Health Officer; Captains J. Briggs, John Ferrier, W. W. Story and R. J. Thorne, Esq., Ex-Trustees Francis G. Shaw and Judge D. L. Claussen. The members of the Richmond County Medical Society, of which Dr. MOFFATT was Vice-President, were also present, viz.: Drs. Walser, Anderson, Richardson, Lee, O'Meagher, John L. Feeny and Edgar, with the deceased's assistants, Drs. JOHNSON and JORDAN. The services opened with prayer, followed by an obituary address from Dr. ROCKWELL, Pastor, and a few words about the departed one's Christian attributes by the Chaplain of Sailors' Snug Harbor, Rev. CHAS. J. JONES, who concluded the religious ceremonies with an invocation for divine comfort and aid to the bereaved wife and her children. Old and young, rich and poor residents of Stapleton then walked up the centre aisle to the coffin to take a last look at the countenance of their dear friend ere the grave closed over it forever. With streaming eyes they gazed upon him who had been to most of them a guide and comforter from childhood, and many a weather-beaten face was moistened by the tears of regret for the death of him whose kindly offices during long suffering had been untiringly employed to render the bed of sickness less irksome. When all had taken farewell, the lid was closed, and the coffin borne to the hearse. The stricken family, accompanied by a large number of intimate friends, followed it to Cooper's Cemetery, where it was interred about 2:30 P. M.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Annual Reports of the Superintendent and of the Finance Committee—The Forged Check on the Board of Education—Vote of Thanks to the President.

A special meeting of the Board was held last evening, President LARREMORE in the chair and a full Board present.

The annual report of Mr. RANDALL, Superintendent of the Public Schools of the City, was presented and ordered printed. The following is an abstract of its contents:

After a brief history of the public school system of this City, the report gives the following statistics of the public schools for the present year:

	Whole No. taught during the year.	Average attend'ce.
Boys' grammar schools	31,745	16,803
Girls' grammar schools	28,476	13,657
Total grammar schools	60,221	30,460
Primary departments	90,722	28,441
Primary schools	45,153	17,261
Total primary schools	135,875	45,702
Colored schools	1,990	796
Evening schools	19,537	8,569
Corporate schools	18,752	6,900
Normal schools	950	544
Grand total	237,326	102,970

It will be seen from this statement that the whole number of pupils taught during the year has been nearly doubled, and the average attendance considerably more than doubled within the sixteen years since the reorganization of the system. The number of teachers has also increased from less than 1,000 to 2,400—the number of classes in an equal proportion—and the aggregate annual expenses of supporting the schools from about $514,000 to a little less than $3,000,000.

The aggregate amounts expended during the year ending on the 30th of September last for the support of the public schools, were as follows:

For teachers' wages, exclusive of colored schools	$1,759,634 84
For the support of colored schools	41,908 28
For school apparatus, maps, globes, blackboards, books, &c.	164,717 06
For purchases of sites for schoolhouses	104,425 90
Building, purchasing and hiring schoolhouses	419,089 09
Repairing school buildings	152,753 02
Furnishing school buildings	50,570 48
For fuel and its preparation for use	54,678 76
Salaries of superintendents, clerks, janitors and other employes of the Board, other than teachers	151,746 33
Incidental expenses of schools, and of the Board	172,745 02
Apportionment to corporate schools	63,857 77
Total	$2,961,361 20
Leaving a balance on hand, unexpended, of	$272,081 07

The estimates of the present Board for the expenses of the system for the ensuing year amount to $2,382,000 only.

The report recommends suitable appropriations from the school fund, for the establishment and support of a school library in each ward of the City.

The number of children of suitable school age in the City not attending school any portion of the year, the report says, is variously estimated at from 15,000 to 30,000. As it is highly important that accurate information should be obtained on this point, the Superintendent recommends that an enumeration of the school children of the City should be made under the direction of the Board of Education.

There are now in operation, including high schools, thirty-one evening schools, seventeen for male and eleven for female pupils, the attendance on which averages about 12,000.

The colored schools have a total of about 2,000 pupils, and the average attendance is about 800—a decrease in the registered number of 400 and in the average attendance of 115 from 1854, when they were first established.

The Superintendent gives it as his opinion that no absolute necessity exists for a continuance of the practice of inflicting corporal punishment upon pupils, and he recommends its abolishment. More than thirty years since, he says, General DIX, then State Superintendent of Common Schools, officially decided that "the practice of inflicting corporal punishment upon scholars, in any case whatever, has no sanction but usage. The teacher is responsible for maintaining good order, and he must be the judge of the degree and nature of the punishment required, where his authority is set at defiance; at the same time he is liable to the party injured for any abuse of a prerogative which is wholly derived from custom." (Common School Decisions, 1837, p. 102.) This decision has never since been questioned or overruled by the Department, or, so far as I am aware, by the Courts. For a period of over twenty years this method of punishment has been prohibited in the evening schools, the pupils of which are certainly not more amenable to discipline than those of the public schools; and no complaint has at any time been made that this prohibition has in any respect been injurious to the prosperity of these schools. In the primary departments and schools, comprising more than one-half of all the pupils in the City, no corporal punishments are permitted, and no complaints of relaxation of order or discipline have as yet been heard.

The Superintendent congratulates the Board and the people on the final establishment and complete organization of a normal and high school, for the education and preparation of female teachers, and augurs much good therefrom.

On the subject of sectarian education and the Bible in the schools, the Superintendent says:

An appropriation by the Legislature of about $200,000 has recently been made for the instruction of pupils of several corporate and parochial schools upon the alleged grounds:

1. That the public schools are incapable of furnishing the requisite accommodations for the children thus specially provided for.
2. That no adequate provisions exist in such schools for the religious education of the pupils; and
3. That a very large number of Catholic pupils are virtually excluded therefrom in consequence of the provision of the by-laws of the Board requiring the daily reading of the Bible at the opening of the schools, and the exclusion of all instruction in the peculiar tenets of their faith.

The first objection is fully met by the report of the Special Committee appointed by the Board in September last, from which it appears that the average attendance of pupils of the several schools under the charge of the Board was only about 86,000, while the number of seats in the class and assembly rooms was nearly 126,000, showing an excess of seats over the average attendance of about 40,000.

In reference to the remaining objections, it is fully conceded that no system of education which fails in providing for the development and cultivation of the religious faculties of the pupils, can be regarded as complete. The recognition and worship of the Creator of the Universe, the distinctive features of the Christian faith, and the great leading duties and responsibilities growing out of such recognition, are indispensable adjuncts to all education worthy of the name. All these are as amply provided for in the course of instruction in our public schools, as is consistent with the main objects and purposes of their institution. The Holy Scriptures in the Protestant or Catholic versions, without note or comment, are required to be read at the opening of each school, and in a large majority of them the Lord's Prayer is reverentially recited by pupils and teachers, followed by a devotional psalm or hymn of thanksgiving and praise. Beyond this and the systematic inculcation of all the Christian virtues and graces of practical life, it is obviously impossible to go without entering the broad and tangled arena of theological controversy, upon which no common ground can be found. No good reason for teaching the distinctive doctrines of Roman Catholicism can be alleged which are not equally applicable to any one or all of the Protestant denominations. All and each are equally conscientious and sincere. All and each have their separate churches, Sunday schools and other agencies for instruction of their children in all the articles and practices of their faith. None of the instructions or influences of the public schools in any way contravene such special instruction, unless it be contravened by the higher law to which all equally appeal—the Holy Scriptures themselves. What interpretation shall be placed upon these Scriptures is scrupulously left to each individual for himself or herself, under such guidance, advice and instruction as may be afforded by parents, guardians and spiritual guides of their own denomination. They are daily reminded in the most solemn manner in the public schools that they are immortal and responsible beings, subject to the will of their great Creator, and that the Bible, in one or other of its versions, or both, where no essential diversity exists in its translation, is the foundation of their common faith, on which all may implicitly rely. For everything beyond this they are remitted to the guidance of their parents and spiritual pastors. Less than this would clearly be an abandonment of all religious instruction or culture, more would inevitably be sectarianism in one or other of its forms.

Governor WRIGHT, in his first message to the Legislature, in 1846, referring to the Common School Fund of the State, forcibly remarks:

"Few, if any, instances are upon record in which a fund of this description has been administered, and its bounties dispensed through a period of forty years, with so few suspicions, accusations or complaints of the interference of either political or religious biases to disturb the equal balance by which its benefits should be extended to our whole population. This should continue as it has been. Our school fund is not instituted to make our children and youth either partisans in politics or sectarians in religion, but to give them education, intelligence, sound principles, good moral habits and a free and independent spirit—in short, to make them American freemen and American citizens, and to qualify them to judge and choose for themselves, in matters of politics, religion and government. Such an administration of the fund as shall be calculated to render this qualification the most perfect for the mature minds, with the fewest influences tending to bias the judgment or incline the choice, will be the most consonant with our duties and with the best interests of our constituents. Under such an administration, education will flourish most, and the peace and harmony of society be best preserved."

THE FORGED BANK CHECK.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Finance Committee to compromise the suit now pending between the Board and the City Chamberlain and the Broadway Bank, touching the forged check of $17,500 which was paid by the Bank.

LEGAL COUNSELOR FOR THE BOARD.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Finance Committee to employ a legal adviser of the Board, at an annual salary not to exceed $2,500.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

From the annual report of the Finance Committee, which was presented and ordered printed, it appears that the total receipts of the year were $3,318,835 72, and the total expenditures $3,082,243 13.

Among the items of expense were $1,679,834 89 for teachers' salaries in ward schools; $7,225 for pianos for ward schools, and $42,954 50 for support of colored schools.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution of thanks to President LARREMORE for the courteous and impartial manner in which he had performed the duties of his position during the year, which was unanimously adopted, and Mr. LARREMORE responded in a brief speech complimentary to the members, and concluded by declaring the Board adjourned *sine die.*

COMMON COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday.

The only business transacted was to refer to a Committee the resolution giving the Second-avenue Railroad Company power to use portions of Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, near Second-avenue.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. MONAGHAN in the chair.

A resolution to pay ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN $400, for professional services in the case of CULKIN vs. MCVEANY, was laid over.

A resolution to pay Mrs. GEORGE W. ROOME $500 for services rendered the Mayor and Common Council during the year 1869, was also adopted.

The Comptroller was directed to invest the sum of $5,000 in the Tax Levy, as a donation to pay taxes and assessments on St. Teresa's Church.

The Board then adjourned to Friday next.

A Large Organ.

To-night the new organ, recently completed by JARDINE & SON, for St. George's Church, of which Rev. Dr. TYNG is rector, will be exhibited and its resources displayed by G. W. MORGAN. As the organ is only inferior in size to the one in the Jewish temple on Fifth-avenue, we give below a full description of it. The instrument is not placed in a case, but all its pipes stand out in relief, painted most gorgeously. The *tuba mirabilis* stands out prominently from the front of the organ, and with the large clock in the centre of the semicircle, looks very much like the rays of the sun. Next to the wall are the thirty-two feet pipes, then the sixteen feet, the eight feet, &c. The stops in this organ with the couplers, number seventy, and are the following:

GREAT ORGAN.

Double diapason, 16 feet; grand open diapason, 8 feet; open diapason, 8 feet; gamba, 8 feet; gross quint, 6 feet; principal, 4 feet; geigen principal, 2 feet; twelfth, 3 feet; fifteenth, 2 feet; sesquialtera, 4 ranks; mixture, 3 ranks; trumpet, 8 feet; clarion, 4 feet.

SWELL ORGAN.

Bourdon, 16 feet; open diapason, 8 feet; dolce, 8 feet; clariana, 8 feet; stopped diapason, 8 feet; echo flute, 4 feet; principal, 4 feet; piccolo, 2 feet; cymbal, 4 ranks; cornet, 3 ranks; cornopean, 8 feet; passaume, 8 feet; hautboy, 8 feet; vox humana, 8 feet; tremulant.

CHOIR ORGAN.

Bourdon, 16 feet; dulciana, 8 feet; viol d'amour, 8 feet; vox celestis, 8 feet; lieblich gedact, 8 feet; violino, 4 feet; Vienna flute, 4 feet; flageolet, 2 feet; campanella, 4 feet; bassoon, 8 feet; cremona.

SOLO ORGAN.

Tuba mirabilis, 8 feet; French horn, 8 feet; doppel flute, 8 feet; flute harmonic, 4 feet; imitaton, 4 feet; gems horn, 2 feet; vox angelica, 8 feet.

PEDAL ORGAN.

Double open diapason, 32 feet; trumpet, (not in yet,) 32 feet; violon, 16 feet; contra bass, 16 feet; open diapason, 16 feet; gross quint, 12 feet; violoncello, 8 feet; octave, 4 feet; sesquialtera, 3 ranks; trombone, 16 feet.

MECHANICAL.

Six couplers, six combination knobs, five composition pedals, sforzando pedal, (only one in any organ,) bellows signal.

The organ requires four blowers. By a new arrangement the stops are arranged in a semicircular method, bringing them within easy reach of the organist. The cost of this instrument is about $18,000.

Auction Sale of Coal.

Yesterday noon JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. sold at auction, at No. 26 Exchange-place, 70,000 tons of Scranton coal for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. Among the heavy purchasers, those most conspicuous were the various Steamboat Companies of the City. Bidding was brisk and the prices ranged as follows:

	Per ton.
5,000 tons Lump Coal	$4 30 @ $4 35
10,000 tons Steamboat Coal	4 30 @ 4 80
10,000 tons Grate Coal	4 80 @ 5 17½
10,000 tons Egg Coal	5 50 @ 5 65
10,000 tons Chestnut Coal	4 15 @ 4 25
25,000 tons Stove Coal	6 00 @ 6 25

The following were the prices of the sale last month, Nov. 24:

	Per ton.
Lump Coal	$4 05 @ $4 50
Steamboat Coal	4 02½ @ 4 25
Grate Coal	4 30 @ 4 35
Egg Coal	5 15 @ 5 32½
Stove Coal	7 35 @ 7 45
Chestnut Coal	4 15 @ 4 22½

The Stanton Fund—Meeting of Merchants at the Custom House.

Yesterday afternoon a number of prominent merchants met informally, at the private office of Collector GRINNELL, to consider the subject of a fund for the relief of the late Secretary STANTON's family. Among the gentlemen present were Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, Messrs. A. T. Stewart, Moses A. Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Chas. H. Russell, John H. Greene, General Sandford, Judge Pierrepont, Ex-Governor Morgan, and others, among whom there was a unanimous feeling that out of respect to the great services rendered the country by the deceased, and in view of the comparatively unprovided state of his family, nothing could be more appropriate than to raise a fund for their relief. The movement will assume definite shape in a few days, when all who desire can have an opportunity to contribute to this testimonial.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
232—Dunham vs. Odell.	102—Connell vs. Graves.
139—Brannan vs. O'Conner.	117—Gerding vs. Martin.
188—Despard vs. Churchill.	156—Wood vs. Muldoon.
194—Youngs vs. Young.	171—Farrell vs. Spence.
211—Roelker vs. Baach.	212—Senior vs. Hurry.
4—Marvin vs. Browning.	164—Allen vs. Cook.
100—Maas vs. Meyers.	203—Salomon vs. Vander Roest.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Judge Barnard.

Nos.	Nos.
107—Fisk, Jr., vs. Ripley.	238—In re to vacate assessment.
190—De Sara vs. De Sara.	239—Same on petition of Watton.
206—Meyer vs. Nat. Ex. Trans. Co.	240—Same on petition of Miller.
213—Morriss vs. Browning.	241—Same on petition of Richardson.
214—Fasson vs. Loymes.	243—Smith vs. Small.
222—In re to vacate assessment.	244—Same vs. Same.
236—Hanford vs. Hanford.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 29.

By Judge Barnard.

Gannon *vs.* Keenan; motion granted.

Henning *vs.* Henning; motion denied and order granted.

Claflin *vs.* Hirschfield; motion denied.

Compton *vs.* Neilson; see decision.

Selling *vs.* Spear; motion denied.

By Judge Cardozo.

Guion *vs.* Blakely; motion granted.

In re the application of Benjamin C. Dutcher to be discharged from his trust; motion granted.

Crummey *vs.* Hagan; motion granted.

By Judge Ingraham.

Sarah Green *vs.* Timothy Green; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 29.

By Judge Fithian.

Frederick A. Caldwell *vs.* George W. Vermilye; motion for injunction granted.

Jane Mooney *vs.* The Central Park Railroad Company; motion granted with $10 costs.

By Judge Freedman.

Adolph Nauman *vs.* Josiah Caldwell; motion to vacate judgment denied without costs, but all proceedings thereon must be stayed until the determination of the appeal.

Jas. Headrey *vs.* Wm. C. Goodfellow; motion granted without costs.

Jas. H. Todd *vs.* Chauncey W. Moore; motion granted and cause referred.

Julia A. Gilbert *vs.* The United States Mail Steamship Company; motion granted and cause referred.

John Eames *vs.* Ann Eames; default opened and case referred back to the referee.

Thos. Hodgkin *vs.* M. H. Chapin; motion granted without costs.

Adam Keppler *vs.* Christopher Valkert; motion granted without costs.

Elisher Bloomer *vs.* William Coulter; motion denied with $10 costs.

Hosea Birdsall *vs.* Orlando P. Dorman; motion dismissed with liberty to renew.

Thomas J. Radcliff *vs.* John E. Merrill; complaint dismissed with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Anthony Doyle *vs.* Wm. Halpine; motion granted.

The Georgia National Bank *vs.* J. E. Courant; motion granted.

Frederick Krutina *vs.* J. E. Courant; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 29.

By Judge Loew.

Lewis *vs.* The Park Bank; motion denied with leave to renew in case the appeal taken from Judge Brady's decision is not submitted to the next General Term.

Bruff *vs.* Redman; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 29.

Before Judge Barnard.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THE GOLD EXCHANGE.

An injunction has been granted against John F. Underhill and others, at the suit of Henry N. Smith, restraining them from arbitrating certain claims against him and from expelling him from the Gold Board.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 29.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Loew.

IMPORTANT TO PROPERTY OWNERS AND TENANTS.

Detmold vs. Barnes.—In this case, wherein it was sought to determine the liability of a tenant for rent of premises included in a report for street widening, after confirmation of the report, but previous to actual possession and use by the City, Judge BRADY in delivering the opinion of the General Term has stated the law governing such cases as follows:

By a covenant on the lease executed by the parties hereto, the term demised terminated upon the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners, and the plaintiff was entitled to the possession of the building by virtue of such covenant when the incident referred to occurred. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, though entitled upon such confirmation to take immediate possession of the land allotted for the street, (upon the confirmation of the report named,) to be used for that purpose however and that purpose only, under the act of 1813, nevertheless, under the provisions of the act of 1818, they could suspend such opening for fifteen months from the confirmation, and could not be required to pay the awards until four months after the expiration of the time determined upon for such opening. Until the opening the land appropriated cannot be employed by the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty for any purpose other than that contemplated by the proceedings in reference thereto, and established by the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners. In the meantime, unless the owner of the building is required to remove it, he can retain possession of it, and is entitled to all the benefits of such possession. The authority of the Mayor, &c., to suspend the opening, and the provision which declares that they may have four months from the period of suspension to pay the awards, is equivalent to a postponement of the confirmation of the report, and defer the operation of the statute vesting the fee in trust in them until the time designated for the opening. That this was the intention of the Legislature is apparent from the fact that there is no provision in the act of 1818 requiring the removal of the buildings upon the line of the contemplated improvement or the taking possession of them or interfering with them in any way, coupled with the provision already referred to prohibiting the compulsory payment of the awards until four months after the time to which the opening may be deferred. If the contrary view be entertained it results in this—that during the intermediate period from the confirmation of the report until the time fixed upon for the opening of the street, and it may be fifteen months, the building is in the possession of the Mayor, &c.; the owner receives no compensation for its use, and his property is taken for a public purpose without just compensation. He is declared, it is true, to be entitled to an award for his building when the report is confirmed, and where the opening follows immediately upon such confirmation his building must be removed and he must be paid within four months, but where the opening is deferred he does not receive his compensation, cannot demand it, and cannot remove his building as a matter of right until after the expiration of the time designated for such opening. The award does not include any compensation necessarily for the use of the building. The Commissioners must act upon the supposition that the Mayor, &c., will proceed at once with the improvement. It may be said in addition to this that the building belongs to the owner, and as long as it may be enjoyed without interruption from the authorities, the value of the enjoyment inures to his benefit—all questions affecting such enjoyment arising between the authorities and the owner, and not between the occupant and the latter, more particularly where the occupant enters by permission of the owner. It is deemed proper to add these views to the opinions already expressed by the referee in this case and that of the General Term of the Superior Court in Strang *vs.* The New-York Rubber Company, delivered by Judge Jones, which cover the various objections urged against the confirmation of the judgment herein, and which are sufficient for that purpose without the conclusions herein stated.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 29, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114¼	100	Mariposa Pf...b. c.	15
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	112⅞	100	do	14⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	112	100	do	14¾
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new	114⅝	500	Pacific Mail	44⅞
105,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅝	800	do	45
20,000	do...s3	114⅝	100	do...c	45⅛
15,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '67,	110½	500	do...s3	45
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109	150	do	45⅛
25,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	108¾	700	do...bet. call	45⅛
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	47¼	200	N. Y. C. & H. R.	86¾
20,000	do	47⅛	200	do	86⅝
15,000	do...bet. call	47¾	25	do	87¼
2,000	Vir. St. 6s, ex c.	48	1400	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctf's	81
5,000	do...2d call	47¼	10000	do	81¼
20,000	do	47	20000	do	81⅝
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	28¾	30000	do...b60	82¼
5,000	do	28⅝	100	Erie	23
1,000	S. C. St., n.	83	100	do...bet. call	22⅞
5,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds	64	300	Reading...c	99½
2,000	N. Car. St. 6s	43	800	L. S. & M. S. R.	84⅞
10,000	Erie 1st M.	94¼	50	do	85
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	79	400	Chi. & N. W.	67⅝
2,000	Lack. & W. 1st.	100	50	do	67¼
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	97½	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	96½	200	Chi. & R. I.	103¾
2,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	73¼	300	do	103⅝
10,000	do	73⅛	200	do...s3	103⅝
1,000	do	73	400	do...bet. call	103⅝
1,000	Cleve. & Pitts. con. bds.	84	100	Mil. & St. P.	72⅛
20	Corn Ex. Bank	132	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85⅛
500	W. U. Tel.	32¼	100	do...s60	85
100	do	32	700	do...b30	85½
100	Mariposa Mining.	7¼	20	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	86
100	do	7½	150	do...bet. call	86
			200	Bos., Hart. & E.	8¼
			16	N. J. Cen. R.	119⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$13,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118¾	$10,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅝
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	112⅝	25,000	do	112¾
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	111⅝	25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 s3	114½
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	114⅝	65,000	do...s3	114⅝
10,000	do	114½	10,000	do	114¾
40,000	do	114⅝	5,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	108¾
			2,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	46¾	200	N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	86¾
1,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	28⅝	600	do	86
3,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	90⅝	100	do...bet. call	86½
5,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	64¼	200	Erie	22⅛
3,000	Ala. S. 8s, bds.	95¼	15	do	21¾
7,000	Tol. & W. 2d	80	100	Mich. Cen. R.	117½
1,000	Col. C. & I. C. 1st M.	72⅞	300	L. S. & M. So.	84⅝
200	Quicksilver	15¼	200	Chi. & N. W.	67½
200	Pacific Mail	44⅝	200	do...c	67¼
20	do	45	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81¼
100	do...b30	44⅞	200	Chi. & R. I.	103⅝
100	Mariposa Pf...b.c	14½	180	N. J. Cen. R.	91
300	Adams Ex	60¾	100	Mil. & St. P.	72¼
10	U. S. Ex.	50¼	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85
400	Wells-Fargo...b. c.	20	200	Del., L. & W. R.	107
			100	Chic. & Alt. Pf.	142½
			20	Ohio & Miss.	24

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Cumberland	25	100	L. S. & M. S. R.	84⅝
100	Mariposa Pf.	14¼	100	Ohio & M. R.	24½
100	W. U. Tel.	31⅞	100	do	24
100	Pacific Mail	44⅝	100	Bos., H. & E...s3	8½
200	Reading	99⅜	200	N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	86¼

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29—P. M.

The Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of November have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for the first eleven months of the Calendar year, in comparison with the same period in 1868:

The Import entries in November, 1869, at New-York compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	Nov., 1869.	Nov., 1868.
Dutiable Goods direct	$11,015,790	$9,707,521
Dutiable, bonded	6,913,527	7,050,229
Free Goods	1,151,880	1,323,254
Total November entries	$19,081,197	$18,081,004

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of $156,286 against $220,316 in the same month last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of the previous importation withdrawn from bond is $7,818,234, or $904,707 more than went into bond during the month; so that the amount of Merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $19,985,904, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $8,540,789, being at an average rate of duty on all the marketed Imports (including free articles) of 47¾ ₱ cent. The amount marketed in November, 1868, was $17,035,317, and the Customs collected $7,309,087.

The comparative values of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the eleven months of the Calendar Years 1869 and 1868, were as follows:

	1869. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.	1868. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.
Total entries	$272,415,777	$230,477,100
Total marketed	$259,485,461*	$225,353,439*
Customs thereon	118,428,773	106,969,412
Average tariff	45½ ₱ ct.	47½ ₱ cent.

* Of which Free Goods in 1869, $13,641,440, and Free Goods in 1868, $10,919,677.

In addition to the above, there were entered of Foreign Specie $15,475,681 during the eleven months in 1869, and $6,693,899 in 1868.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the eleven months in 1869 and 1868, compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1869. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.	1868. Jan. to Nov. 30.
January	$21,449,162	$15,365,750
February	25,276,258	20,154,069
March	29,254,896	23,117,232
April	23,993,185	20,757,971
May	22,150,181	20,177,320
June	19,391,288	16,228,563
July	21,926,238	20,117,928
August	28,924,954	24,510,590
September	25,260,573	26,509,857
October	21,872,622	21,482,095
November	19,985,904	17,035,317
Total 11 months	$259,485,461	$225,353,439

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed were as follows:

January	$9,615,894	July	$10,045,078
February	11,996,628	August	13,845,030
March	13,027,672	September	11,975,805
April	10,727,100	October	10,554,661
May	9,688,820	November	8,540,789
June	8,411,295		

Total New-York duties collected	$118,428,773
Miscellaneous out-port Customs	4,205,021
Total deposited at New-York	$122,633,794

The Export clearances to foreign ports

from New-York for the month of November were:

	1869. November.	1868. November.
Domestic produce	$16,836,617	$13,881,126
Foreign reëxported	556,385	527,670
Gold and silver	1,126,845	1,181,085
Total Nov. clearances	$18,519,847	$15,589,881

The Exports of all descriptions from this port for the eleven months of the calendar years 1869 and 1868, respectively, were as follows:

	1869. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.	1868. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.
Domestic produce	$109,984,602	$141,543,298
Foreign reëxported	6,683,237	7,535,519
Gold and Silver	30,375,549	69,123,694
Total 11 months	$207,043,388	$218,202,511

The Mechanics' National Bank has declared a half yearly Dividend of *five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 3.

The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank has declared a half yearly Dividend of *four ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 10.

The Eleventh Ward Bank has declared a half yearly Dividend of *four ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 4.

The Treasury received proposals at noon for the sale to the Sinking Fund of any part of $2,000,000 United States 5-20s, registered or coupon, the accrued interest to be paid to the seller in Gold, in addition to the price offered and accepted. Only $2,577,250 were offered on any terms, of which $2,000,000 were accepted:

OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20S, DEC. 29.

Friedman & Salomon.	
12,300 '65, c., o.	111.18
25,000 '65, c., n.	111.15
25,000 '68, c., n.	111.65
2,000 '62, r.	110.99
2,000 '64, c.	110.99
3,500 '65, c., o.	111.09
3,100 '65, c., n.	110.99
8,000 '65, r., n.	110.99
450 '67, c.	110.99
48,000 '65.	110.98
20,000 '65, c.	110.98
Hatch, Foote & Co.	
10,000 '64, r.	110.79
1,500 '64, c.	110.79
2,000 '68, c.	110.79
2,350 '67, c.	110.79
7,500 '67, r.	110.79
1,300 '65, c., n.	110.79
2,350 '65, r., n.	110.79
3,000 '65, r., o.	110.79
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
4,000 '62, r.	111.09
17,000 '64, r.	111.09
3,000 '65, r., n.	111.09
7,000 '67 r.	111.09
8,000 '67, c.	111.69
25,000 '65, c.	111.33
20,000 '64, c.	111.33
25,000 '65, c.	111.58
25,000 '65, c.	111.83
Reid, Leo & Content.	
1,500 '65.	111.74
5,000 '67.	111.49
30,000 '65.	111.49
50,000 '65.	111.99
J. T. Bates.	
22,000 '65, n.	110.99
20,000 '65, n.	110.90
10,000 '67.	111.25
10,000 '64.	110.70
20,000 '65, n.	110.88
20,000 '67.	111.
25,000 '65, o.	110.84
Fisk & Hatch.	
6,000 '62, r.	110.95
165,000 '65, r.	110.95
10,000 '65, c.	110.95
2,000 '64, r.	110.95
30,000 '64, c.	110.95
4,000 '65, r., n.	110.95
100,000 '65, c., n.	110.95
43,000 '67, c.	110.95
200,000 '67, c.	111.15
Buckingham & Brown.	
28,000 '65, c., n.	110.99
2,000 '65, r., n.	110.90
15,000 '67, r.	110.90
5,000 '64, c.	110.95
Smith, Randolph & Co.	
20,000 '65, r.	111.20
C. P. Bailey.	
10,000 '65, n.	111.10
10,000 '65, n.	111.20
10,000 '65, n.	111.25
A. Amend.	
25,000 '62, r.	111.04
20,000 '62, r.	111.09
A. Amend.	
40,000 '65, r., n.	111.24
50,000 '62, c.	111.49
Jay Cooke & Co.	
53,750 '62, r.	110.98
10,500 '64, r.	110.98
27,000 '65, r.	110.98
48,000 '65, r., n.	110.98
12,950 '67, r.	110.98
1,800 '62, ind.	110.98
73,000 '64, c.	111.08
34,000 '65, c.	111.08
26,000 '65, c., n.	111.18
13,000 '67, c.	111.18
100,000 '65, c., o.	111.25
100,000 '67, c.	111.35
E. Sweet & Co.	
5,000 '65, c., n.	110.80
2,000 '67, c.	110.80
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	
22,000 '62, r.	111.
15,000 '64, c.	111.08
25,000 '65, c., n.	111.12
25,000 '65, c., n.	111.10
8,300 '65, c., n.	111.50
White, Morris & Co.	
1,000 '62, r.	110.97
2,000 '64, c.	110.97
1,000 '65, c., o.	110.97
1,500 '67, c.	110.97
2,000 '68, c.	110.97
2,000 '67, r.	110.97
5,500 '67, c.	111.41
Vermilye & Co.	
25,000 '62, r.	110.80
15,000 '64, r.	110.80
40,000 '65, c., n.	110.99
45,000 '64, c.	111.50
125,000 '64, c.	111.33
Baker & Kitchen.	
200 '64, c.	110.64
750 '65, c., n.	110.64
1,900 '67.	110.64
100 '65, r.	110.64
13,500 '65, c., n.	110.78
13,550 '65, c., n.	110.94
Marx & Co.	
100,000 '65, c., n.	110.99
50,000 '64, c.	110.89
20,000 '64, c.	110.97
50,000 '65, c., n.	110.98
10,000 '65, c., n.	110.52
5,000 '67, r.	110.82
Corne & Stanton.	
6,000 '64.	110.89
1,000 '65, o.	110.89
12,000 '65, n.	110.89
10,000 '65, n.	110.96
10,000 '65, n.	111.05
10,000 '65, n.	111.13
10,000 '65, n.	111.25
Frank & Gans.	
10,000 '64, c.	111.
Leland Bros. & Co.	
15,500 '65, c., n.	111.19
1,400 '64, c.	111.18
	$2,577,250

AWARDS OF BONDS, DEC. 29.

Jay Cooke & Co.	
53,750 '62, r.	110.98
10,500 '64, r.	110.98
27,000 '65, r.	110.98
48,000 '65, r., n.	110.98
12,950 '67, r.	110.98
1,800 '62, ind.	110.98
73,000 '64, c.	111.08
34,000 '65, c.	111.08
26,000 '65, c., n.	111.18
13,000 '67, c.	111.18
88,550 '65, c., o.	111.25
White, Morris & Co.	
1,000 '62, r.	110.97
2,000 '64, c.	110.97
1,000 '65, c., o.	110.97
1,500 '67, c.	110.97
2,000 '68, c.	110.97
2,000 '67, r.	110.97
E. Sweet & Co.	
5,000 '65, c., n.	110.80
2,000 '67, c.	110.80
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	
22,000 '62, r.	111.00
15,000 '64, c.	111.08
25,000 '65, c., n.	111.12
25,000	111.10
Alex. Amend.	
25,000 '62, r.	111.04
20,000 '62, r.	111.09
40,000 '65, r., n.	111.24
C. P. Bailey.	
10,000 '65, n.	111.10
10,000 '65, n.	111.20
8,500 '65, n.	111.25
Buckingham & Brown.	
28,000 '65, c., n.	110.99
2,000 '65, r.	110.90
15,000 '67, r.	110.90
5,000 '64, c.	110.95
Fisk & Hatch.	
6,000 '62, r.	110.95
10,000 '65, c.	110.95
2,000 '64, r.	110.95
30,000 '64, c.	110.95
4,000 '65, r., n.	110.95
100,000 '65, c., n.	110.95
43,000 '67, c.	110.95
165,000 '65, r.	110.95
200,000 '67, c.	111.15
J. T. Bates.	
22,000 '65, n.	110.99
20,000 '65, n.	110.90
10,000 '64.	110.70
20,000 '65, n.	110.88
20,000 '67.	111.00
25,000 '65, o.	110.84
8,500 '67.	111.25
Smith, Randolph & Co.	
20,000 '65, r.	111.20
Leland Bros. & Co.	
15,500 '65, c., n.	111.19
1,400 '64, c.	111.18
Reid, Leo & Content.	
1,500 '65.	111.24
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
4,000 '62, r.	111.09
17,000 '64, r.	111.09
3,000 '65, r., n.	111.09
7,000 '67, r.	111.09
3,000 '67, c.	111.09
Hatch, Foote & Co.	
10,000 '64, r.	110.79
1,500 '64, c.	110.79
2,000 '68, c.	110.79
2,350 '67, c.	110.79
7,500 '67, r.	110.79
1,300 '65, c., n.	110.79
2,350 '65, r., n.	110.79
3,000 '65, r., o.	110.79
Friedman & Salomons.	
20,000 '65, c., n.	110.98
2,000 '62, r.	110.99
9,500 '64, c.	110.99
3,500 '65, c., o.	111.09
3,100 '65, c., n.	110.99
8,000 '65, r., n.	110.99
450 '67, c.	110.99
48,000 '65, n.	110.98
25,000 '65, c., n.	111.15
13,500 '65, c., n.	111.18
Baker & Kitchen.	
200 '64, c.	110.94
750 '65, c., n.	110.94
1,900 '67.	110.94
100 '65, r.	110.94
13,500 '65, c., n.	110.78
83,550 '65, c., n.	110.94
Frank & Gans.	
10,000 '64, c.	111.00
Corne & Stanton.	
3,000 '64.	110.89
1,000 '65, o.	110.89
12,000 '65, n.	110.89
10,000 '65, n.	110.96
10,000 '65, n.	111.05
10,000 '65, n.	111.13
8,500 '65, n.	111.25
Marx & Co.	
5,000 '67, r.	110.82
10,000 '65, n.	110.82
50,000 '65, n.	110.98
25,000 '64, c.	110.97
50,000 '64. c.	110.89
100,000 '65, c., n.	110.99
Vermilye & Co.	
25,000 '62, r.	110.80
15,000 '64, r.	110.80
40,000 '65, c., n.	110.99
Total	$2,000,000

The moderate amount of Bonds offered created some surprise in the market, considering a rather sharp demand for Money incident to the calling in of temporary loans at Bank in preparation for the New Year Dividends. The Treasury will buy another $1,000,000 for the Sinking Fund at noon to-morrow. In the open market the Public Funds were steady. This was about the only department of the Stock Exchange or of the Wall-street markets which was fairly supported. Gold was weaker and the sales fell to 119¾ ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were dull, and lower rates by ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. would have been accepted on any considerable cash demand if it had shown itself. We quote London 60 days, 108⅜@108½ ₱ cent. Bankers' and Sight Bills, 109⅜@109½ ₱ cent.; Paris, 60 days, 5.20f.@5.18¾f. to the dollar; Sight, 5.16¼f.@5.15⅝f. to the dollar. The turn in Money, on call, was, in many instances, to 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest, and quite sudden early in the day. The advance in rate is not likely to last over the 3d or 5th January, the present preparation on the part of lenders being to pay out again the Money now called in for the New Year Dividends. And the cause for the demand for and advance in Money is due no doubt to the condition of the Gold supply. Heavy purchases have been made both for trade and banking wants ahead, and on speculation, in the neighborhood of 121@120 ₱ cent., which have to be carried temporarily by the Money market, and to-day further purchases were made by one or more prominent houses at 119¾@119⅞ ₱ cent. As, however, most of the Gold now coming out of the Treasury is so much earned capital in the way of Gold Interest to individuals and corporations, the reasonable conclusion would be that, after a few days, the operation must work ease in place of stringency to the Money market, as in the case of other Dividends just referred to.

The Southern State Bonds and the Railway market were depressed to-day by the change in Money, added to the prevailing dullness of Holiday week. Tennessee Bonds fell back 1½ ₱ cent. from the best price of yesterday, and Louisianas 2@2½ ₱ cent. The New-York and Western Roads were ½@1 ₱ cent. lower than the average of Tuesday, and on the Miscellaneous list Pacific Mail showed unusual weakness, the sales running down to 45@44½ ₱ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, DEC. 29.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	108¾	109
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¼	114¾
American Gold Coin	120	119¾
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	48	46
North Carolina Bonds, new	28⅝	28⅝
New-York Central and Hudson	86⅝	85⅛
N.Y.C. & H. Debt Certificates	81⅛	80¾
Reading Railroad	99½	99⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	104¼	102⅝
Northwestern Common	67¾	67¼
Northwestern Preferred	82	81¼
Pacific Mail Company	46½	42½
St. Paul Preferred	85¼	84⅛
St. Paul Common	72¾	71⅞
Lake Shore	105⅛	84½
Erie	23	21⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	24	23⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱c., coup., '81	118¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅜
5-20 reg., '62	112⅝	5-20 coup., '67	114⅜
5-20 coup., '62	112¾	5-20 coup., '68	114⅜
5-20 coup., '64	111⅝	10-40 coup.	109
5-20 coup., '65	111⅝	6s currency	108⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	53	Alabama 8s	94
Tennessee 6s, n. b.	46¾	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '75	98
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	47½	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	100
Virginia 6s, n. b.	55	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	100
North Carolina 6s	48½	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	107
North Carolina 6s, n. b.	28½	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	110
South Carolina 6s	80	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70.	101
South Carolina 6s, n. b.	80	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.	102
Missouri 6s	90¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	102
Missouri 6s, H.&St.J.I	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	102
Louisiana 6s	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	102
Louisiana 6s, Levee B.	64	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	102
Connecticut 6s	99	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	102
Rhode Island 6s	94	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.	90
Alabama 5s	61		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	85	Tol. & W. Equip. Bds.	73
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	82	T., W. & W. C. C., S. F.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	82	G. W. 1st, '88	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	98	Gal. & Chic. 2d	90
Erie 1st, Ext.	94¾	Chic. & R. I. 1st	101
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	89	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	83¾	Mor. & Essex 1st	96
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	74¾	Mor. & Essex 2d	93¾
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	68	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	97
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	82	N. J. Cen. 1st	39
H. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	100	N. J. Cen., New Bds.	97½
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	101½
Harlem 1st	98	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	94
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct., 1st	111	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	84
Mich. So., 7 ₱ ct., 2d	90	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	78
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	93⅝	Chic. & Alt. 1st	100
Cent. Pac. Bonds	92½	Ohio & Miss. 1st	94
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	84	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	93½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '70	118	Pen. R. R. Bonds	85
Alt. & T. H. 1st	92	St. L. & I. M. Bonds	81
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref.	79	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	103
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	71	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	89
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91
Con. 7 ₱ ct., Conv	87	Mil. & St. P. 2d	82
Con. 7 ₱ ct., 1st	91	Chic. & Mil. 1st	88¼
Tol. & W. 1st, Ext.	88¾	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	73
Tol. & W. 2d	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	129	Irving	111
City	210	Nassau	101
Phenix	110	Importers' & Traders'	130
Tradesmen's	148	Fourth National	100
State of New-York	106	Ninth National	108
Commerce	x119½	Tenth National	85
Ocean	80	Oriental	150
American Exchange	111	Bkers' & Brokrs' Ass.	100

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Telegraphed to Smith, Randolph & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	93	94
City 6s, New	89	89⅛
Camden and Amboy	118¼	118½
Pennsylvania Central	54	54⅛
Reading	99½	99⅝
Lehigh Valley	53⅜	53½
Catawissa Preferred	34	—
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅜	28½
Lehigh Navigation	33⅝	33¾

Captain W. H. SWIFT and his co-trustees of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Land Grant Mortgage again advertise to purchase $50,000 of the Bonds, on proposals to sell, to be left with Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, on or before Friday noon, Jan. 7, 1870.

The new Postal treaty between our Government and that of Great Britain, whereby ocean letter postage was reduced to *six cents*, goes into operation on Saturday. It is satisfactory to know that it is not to be postponed by the *strike* of some of the steamship lines in regard to compensation for carrying the mails.

We understand that the Postmaster-General to-day made an agreement with the Williams & Guion line of steamships, sailing hence every Wednesday, and with the National (Liverpool) line, sailing hence every Saturday, to carry the United States mail from and after Saturday next, Jan. 1, 1870. The first mail under the new arrangement will be made up on Saturday morning, for the National steamship sailing on that day.

The St. Nicholas Bank will pay the January coupons of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railroad, and also of the Chicago and Great Eastern Road.

The *American Railroad Journal* closed its forty-second volume and thirty-eighth year of publication, with the issue of Dec. 25. Mr. SCHULTZ, its editor and proprietor, efficiently maintains its reputation as the representative journal of its class, and of the very important interests to which it gives special attention. A title page and index to the volume for 1869 accompanied the last number.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Dec. 13, says:

"The fickle season, of which so many make complaints, has again let go the frost, and brought us into the region of fog and damp. The newly-planted Wheat, being mostly small, will pass the change unharmed; and if the south winds blow, we may yet see much seed vegetate before Christmas. But the buoyancy brought by the frost has gone along with it, and again the flow of foreign imports has carried the market off its legs. Granary room has now become a serious difficulty, while it is an absolute necessity, for no speculation or consumptive demand is likely for a time to diminish our stores. Should this strange state of things continue, we may be forced into the use of corrugated roofs for craft, to save the arrivals from damage, or wooden sheds in timber yards. Well may millers hold aloof, in spite of a deficient crop at home. With such abundance at command, and with many vessels yet on the way, the relief can scarcely be so prompt as desired. Nor is Wheat the only grain at present in excess, for Oats have equally abounded, till rates are below what they have been for years, and omnibus proprietors get their horse-food at about two-thirds the rates they were lately paying. In the meantime, our weekly sales of Wheat continue to show a great diminution from the supplies of last year; and a time must come for things to find their natural level. The temporary advance in France, being lost in Paris, is likely to find an echo in the provinces, but, as yet, they come down slowly. It is the same with Belgium, Holland and Germany; and though Odessa has partly yielded, the reduction is not enough to bring rates on a parity with our own. It is very remarkable, too, that Hungary has been very little affected by the changes of British markets, while America has picked up a somewhat since the last mail, as shown by telegram; and as both Canada and the canals will remain blocked till late in the Spring, there is very likely to be a further reaction at New-York, inducing speculative purchases. The arrivals off the coast since 3d December were 30 cargoes, of which 14 were Wheat, 12 Maize, 1 Barley, 1 Beans, 2 Millet. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 20 cargoes in all, viz., Ghirka, 39s. 6d. to 43s.; Hard, 38s.; Barletta, 46s. 6d.; Winter, 43s.; Berdianski, 40s. to 40s. 6d.; Marianopoli, 40s.; Rye, 1 cargo, 26s. 6d.; Maize, 32 cargoes, 28s. 6d. to 30s.; Beans, 2 cargoes, 36s. 1½d. to 37s. 6d.; Barley, 3 cargoes, 22s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.; Millet, 2 cargoes, 20s. 9d. to 21s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 48,186 quarters at 44s. 3d., against 60,001 quarters at 50s. 1d. in 1868. The London averages were 45s. on 4,795 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 4th of December were 832,831 cwts. Wheat, and 135,264 cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. Interest payable April and October, at the Bank of America in New-York. There is not in existence a more reliable security than the Bonds of this Corporation.

For the present we offer these Bonds at 85 and accrued interest. For circulars and further information, apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage seven per cent. Gold Bonds at 95, free of tax. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st., and at Lowes & Macy's, No. 30 Wall-st.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.

The undersigned offer for sale at a moderate figure $250,000 of the above bonds. The road is completed, is mortgaged for less than one-half its cost, and is earning more than double the interest on the loan.

Government and other securities exchanged at full rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY possess features calculated to commend them especially to careful and prudent investors, capitalists, and institutions having money to invest, and holders of Government bonds desiring to realize the premium thereon.

The Loan is unusually light in proportion to the value of the property which is mortgaged to secure it, being but $2,800,000, while the road and equipments are worth at least $10,000,000.

The road is COMPLETED, so that the entire security is a reality, and no portion of it contingent and prospective.

It is in successful and profitable operation, already demonstrating the power to earn the annual interest on the bonds several times over.

It is under careful, able and honorable management.

Price 90 and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. Bonds $1,000 each. Interest payable January and July in the City of New-York.

Principal and interest payable in gold.

In purchases made before Jan. 1 there is an advantage of about ¾ of 1 per cent. to be realized from the premium on the accrued interest, which the purchaser pays in currency, and will receive in gold Jan. 1.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

☞ BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
CORNER WALL AND NASSAU STS.

In view of the large amount of JANUARY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS soon to be disbursed and seek new INVESTMENT, we desire to call the attention of our customers to the FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the LAKE SUPERIOR and MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, one of the few securities we feel safe in recommending as good.

The importance of the route connecting the head of the Mississippi River navigation with the head of Lake Superior, and receiving the trade of the five railroads centering at St. Paul, will insure to this road a large and profitable trade. The Land Grant—1,632,000 acres—is in itself an amply sufficient basis for the mortgage, ($4,500,000,) and all proceeds of land sales are applied directly to cancelation of the bonds.

The parties in interest embrace some of the first railroad and financial men of the country, and Mr. Moorehead, of our firm, is one of the Trustees of the mortgage.

The construction of the road is progressing rapidly, and the whole line will be completed in time for the moving of the crops of 1870.

We recommend these bonds as paying a much larger interest than Government Securities, without the risk of a high premium. We have for sale $300,000, at the original subscription price, 95 and accrued interest in currency, (denominations $500 and $1,000 coupon.) Purchasers this month have the advantage of the gold coupon payable at our office on Jan. 1—the premium upon which is equal to nearly ¾ per cent., making the price lower than many bonds of much less merit now offered to the public.

We receive in payment Governments and other securities at their market value, and January coupons at the current gold price of the day.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-street, offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and some prime 10 per cent. Currency Bonds.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	12	Beef, pkgs	12
Beeswax, pkgs	2	Cutmeats, pkgs	531
Cotton, bales	10,834	Lard, pkgs	636
Copper, bbls	96	Lard, kegs	100
Dried Fruit, pkgs	207	Stearine, pkgs	20
Eggs, bbls	424	Butter, pkgs	2,012
Flour, bbls	15,209	Cheese, pkgs	661
Wheat, bushels	3,105	Tallow, pkgs	4
Beans, bushels	1,905	B. E. Peas, bags	19
Flaxseed, bushels	12	Pecans, pkgs	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bbls	100	Peanuts, bags	270
Oatmeal, bbls	100	Cottonseed, bags	1,768
Hops, bales	351	Molasses, bbls	1,708
Hides, No.	276	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,015
Hides, bdls	1,021	Rice, pkgs	605
Leather, sides	7,500	Tobacco, hhds	7
Spirits Turp., bbls	381	Tobacco, bxs. & bbls.	203
Resin, bbls	54	Whisky, bbls	1,314
Petroleum, ref., bbls.	1,196	Oil Cake, pkgs	120
Pork, bbls	1,068		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Nebraska*, for Liverpool—38 Maple Logs, 89,600 lbs. Bacon, 2,367 bales Cotton, 36,058 bushels Wheat, 12,000 lbs. Cheese, 84 bales Hops, 12 bbls. Lard.

By the steamer *Russia*, for Liverpool—56 bales Furs, 4 bbls. Apples, 46,500 lbs. Lard, 54 bales Cotton, 7,684 bushels Wheat, 739 bags Linseed Cake, 500 bbls. Flour, 388 pkgs. Tobacco.

By the ship *Hudson*, for London—6,286 bbls. Flour, 892 bales Hops, 28,218 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 22 hhds. Tobacco, 3 pkgs. Seeds, 58 pkgs. Paint, 40 tons Cottonseed Cake, 468 sacks Cottonseed Cake, 1,185,772 lbs. Oil Cake, 100 cases Oysters, 4 boxes of Lamp Trimmings, 57 cases Sewing Machines, 4 bbls. Drugs, 50 tcs. Beef, 500 boxes Clothes Pins, 77 nests Tubs, 25 dozen Washboards, 25 boxes Carpet Sweepers, 45 boxes Clocks, 730 bbls. Resin, 7 cases Nails, 50 cases Paper, 12 cases Mineral Water, 4,250 bushels Wheat, 286 bundles Piassava, 3 Street Cars, 50 bbls. Potatoes, 68 bushels Potatoes.

By the steamer *Westphalia*, for Hamburg—325 bales Cotton, 1 Carriage, 3 cases Machinery, 5 bales Moss, 174 bales Tobacco, 262 cases Sewing Machines, 199 hhds. Syrup, 6 cases Cigars, 53 boxes Clocks, 52 bbls. Dried Fruit, 12 boxes Hair Dye, 25 bbls. Maizena, 10 cases Knitting Machines, 35 bundles Whalebone, 5 bales Hops, 9,350 bushels Corn.

By the bark *H. Upman*, for Bremen—9 bales Cotton, 800 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 243½ tons Logwood.

By the brig *Sleepner*, for Bahia—35 pkgs. Clocks, 20 cases Crackers, 609 cases Refined Petroleum, 6,586 lbs. Lard, 50 bbls. Resin, 40 cases Drills, 170 cases Maizena, 1,970 bbls. Flour, 400 bales Paper, 600 cases Kerosene, 11 bxs. Sewing Machines, 6 bxs. Scrapers.

ASHES—The market has been dull for both kinds, on the basis of $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 496 bbls.

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal, to-day, there was a good attendance, and the bidding was quite animated, especially on other than Stove, which was offered more freely, and was seemingly not in as much favor with buyers. Prices of Lump showed an advance of 20c.@30c.; Steamboat, 27½c.@62½c.; Grate, 50c.@82½c.; Egg, 5c.@32½c., and Chestnut, particularly, 32½c.; while Stove declined $1 10@$1 15 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs., as compared with the November figures. The sales to-day included 5,000 tons Lump at $4 30@$4 35; 10,000 tons Steamboat at $4 30@$4 87½; 10,000 tons Grate at $4 80@$5 17½; 25,000 tons Stove at $6@$6 25; 10,000 tons Egg at $5 20@$5 65, and 10,000 tons Chestnut at $4 15@$4 55 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs., deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J., in January.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair request and steady in price; 3,973 bags, by the *Albatross*, were placed on private terms. There has been some export inquiry for San Domingo, of which 1,681 bags have been taken for Havre, on private terms. There were also 3,601 bags shipped for Antwerp, from first hands. Of Java, 45 bags, and of Jamaica, 64 bags, were sold on private terms. We quote: Java at 21½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@19c.; Manila, 10c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered, and purchased at, however, less buoyant prices, closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,235 bales, (of which 522 bales were to arrive,) including 1,484 bales to shippers, 1,472 bales to spinners, 279 bales to speculators. Also, 1,450 bales for forward delivery, including 400 bales, basis Low Middling, for February, at 25c.@25⅛c.; 300 bales do., for December, at 24⅝c.@24 11-16c.; 250 bales do., for March, at 25¼c.@25½c.; 100 bales do., for March, on private terms; 100 bales do., for April, at 25⅞c.; 100 bales do., for May, at 26¼c.; 100 bales do., for January, free on board Savannah, at 23⅝c.; 100 bales do., for February, free on board Savannah, at 24⅛c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	23⅛	23⅛	24	24⅛
Good Ordinary	24⅛	24⅜	24⅝	24⅝
Low Middling	24⅝	24⅞	25⅛	25⅛
Middling	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝	25⅝
Good Middling	25⅞	26	26⅛	26⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week	21,630
Receipts last week	23,121
Receipts the preceding week	23,240
Receipts since Sept. 1	316,395
Receipts since Jan. 1	689,023
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	636,866
Export clearances since our last	2,775
Exports since Sept. 1	146,699
Exports since Jan. 1	331,302
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	335,587
Estimated stock here	33,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite moderate supply and demand at a further slight improvement in the ruling prices of the low grades, which have been in most request, partly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,800 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 10; very inferior to good extra State at $5 35@$5 75; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 75@$6 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$5 85 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 75@$5 10
Extra State	5 35@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 10@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 35@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 85@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	6 30@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 25@ 9 50

Southern Flour is in light request at, however, rather steadier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 15 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 15@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at $4 80@$5 75 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Cornmeal continues dull and heavy at about $4 50@$5 for Western, $4 35@$4 50 for Jersey, and $5 10@$5 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive at $3 15@$3 60 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in reduced supply, and desirable lots, especially of Winter, have been quoted stronger in price, but the demand has been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 41,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 51; Red and Amber Western, very inferior to choice, at from $1 20@$1 37, chiefly at $1 37, delivered, for choice Amber; No. 1 Spring (small lots) at $1 32½; No. 2 Spring at $1 25@$1 28¼, chiefly at $1 25 for fair, in store and afloat; White Genesee, at $1 50; Red and Amber State at $1 35@$1 37½, and fair ordinary White California at $1 45, ₱ bushel. Corn has been dull and lower, closing irregularly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 29,500 bushels, in lots, at $1 05@$1 08 for damaged and heated Mixed Western; $1 08½@$1 10 for sound Mixed Western, chiefly $1 10 delivered; 90c.@$1 for Yellow and White Southern and Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive and depressed at $1@$1 05 for Western and Jersey; $1 12@$1 16 for State, ₱ bushel; sales, 1,750 bushels. Barley is quiet at unchanged rates: sales have been reported since our last of 4,300 bushels, including two-rowed State at $1 08@$1 10, and four-rowed State at $1 22½, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is dull at from $1 10@$1 30 ₱ bushel; sales, 3,500 bushels. Oats have been inactive and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 19,000 bushels, in lots, at 60c.@63c., from depot and delivered, for Western; 62c.@64c. for State; 55c.@59c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 500 bbls. Flour and 43,742 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool; 6,283 bbls. Flour and 4,250 bushels Wheat, for London; 1,970 bbls. Flour for Bahia, and 9,350 bushels Corn for Hamburg.

HAY, &c.—Sale is in fair request at from 80c.@90c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been only 17,628 hides. Sales, 52,620 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co.: 1,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 26 lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 3,050 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@22½ lbs., part 22½c., gold, selected; 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Kips, 11@13 lbs., 24½c.@25c., gold, selected; 9,530 Dry Entre Rios, part to arrive, 22@23 lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 450 Dry Entre Rios, seconds, 22 lbs., private terms; 2,230 Dry Corrientes, 21@22 lbs., 21½c., gold, selected; 2,000 Dry Montevideo, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 21c., gold, selected; 2,750 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 19¼ lbs., 19½c., gold, selected; 6,600 Dry California, 24 lbs., 20½c., gold, selected; 2,300 Dry Matamoras, 24@25 lbs., 18c., gold, as they run; 550 Dry Bahia, 17 lbs., private terms; 840 Dry Sisal, 20@22 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry West India, 18@20 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Texas, 22 lbs., 21½c., currency, as they run; 2,550 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Cow, (to arrive,) 50 lbs., 11½c., gold, selected; 1,550 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, (to arrive,) 51 lbs., 12c., gold, selected; 100 Wet Salted Vera Cruz, 39 lbs., private terms; 3,100 Wet Salted Texas, 65 lbs., private terms; 3,700 City Slaughter, 75@80 lbs., 10½c.@11c., currency, selected. The stock on hand is 55,300 Hides and 900 bales, (same time last year 36,500 Hides and 350 bales,) as follows: 22,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, 2,300 Dry Montevideo, 13,300 Dry Orinoco, 500 Dry Rio Grande, 2,700 Dry California, 6,000 Dry Central American, 2,700 Dry Bogota, &c., 6,500 Dry and Salted Mexican, 1,500 Dry and Salted West India, 3,700 Dry and Salted Texas, &c., 3,100 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 700 Wet Salted California, 900 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at steady prices, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern, 16c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@8c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 351 bales; exports, 981 bales.

LEATHER—There has been more movement in Hemlock Sole, which has been offered more freely at a shade easier prices. Oak Sole has been in light demand and without buoyancy. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter Cropped, Middle, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter Cropped, Light, 41c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter Bellies, 22c.@24c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 30c.@34c., cash, ₱ lb. The day's receipts have been 7,500 sides.

MOLASSES—The trade to-day has been confined to job lots within our previous range: New crop Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; English Islands at 40c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@80c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Per gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@32c.
Cuba, clayed	30c.@38c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	35c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	42c.@45c.
Porto Rico	45c.@65c.
English Islands	40c.@60c.
New-Orleans	65c.@80c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held with rather more firmness, but has been without activity; sales 650 bbls. Strained at $2 10@$2 12½; 210 bbls. No. 1 at $2 87½@$3 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 54 bbls.; export clearances, 780 bbls. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been dull and heavy at about 43c. for merchantable lots ₱ gallon; receipts, 381 bbls.; export clearances, 800 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42½c.@44c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominally $3 45@$3 50. Resin, $2 07½@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 40@$2 85. Pitch, $2 40@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—There has been very little inquiry for any description. We quote as before: Crude Whale at 72½c.@85c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1@$1 02½; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $1 80; Bleached Sperm, $1 85; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 60; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 91c.@93c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 42½; Menhaden at 65c.@67c.; Spermaceti at 43c.@44c.

PETROLEUM—There has been less call for Crude to-day, on the basis of 15c. in bulk, here, for early delivery, with sales reported of 1,300 bbls.; 20c.@20½c. for Crude, in shipping order; 21c. (nominally) for Crude, in shipping order, at Philadelphia, and 16c. for Crude, in bulk, at Pittsburg, early delivery, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls., ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; in Philadelphia, 480 bbls. arrived. Refined has been in less demand but without any notable change in price. Sales have been reported here since our last of 2,650 bbls. Standard White, for December, at 29½c.@29¾c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 4,500 bbls. Standard White, for December delivery, at 29¾c.@29¼c., and 7,000 bbls. do., January to August delivery, at 31c., ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 1,196 bbls.; at Philadelphia 1,470 bbls. The export clearances hence have been unimportant. Standard White, in cases, is in pretty fair request at 37c.@38c., and prime White 38c.@39c. ₱ gallon. Sales have been reported of 1,000 cases within our range. Naphtha is quite dull at 10c.@10½c., in bbls., and 15½c.@16c. in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderately active demand, chiefly for forward delivery, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 285 bbls., in lots, at $30 for Old Western Mess; $29 75@$30 12½, chiefly $30, for New Mess; $23 50@$26 25 for Old and New Prime to Extra Prime, and $27@$27 50 for Rumps, ₱ bbl. Also, 2,000 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, February deliveries, at $30 25 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in better demand and dearer, at from 11½c.@12½c., chiefly at 12c. for Western, and 12½c.@13c. for City, ₱ lb. Cutmeats are quiet at former prices; sales have been confined to equal to 100 packages at 12c.@12½c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 16½c.@17½c. for Sweet-pickled Hams. Bacon is in some request at declining rates; sales, 100 boxes Cumberland, part at 14½c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in light supply and quoted rather firmer, but has been inactive for early delivery, while more sought after for forward delivery; sales have been reported of 325 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 16½c.@18½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17c.@17½c. for City, and 17½c.@17¾c. for fair to strictly prime Steam ₱ lb.; also, 1,250 tierces prime Western Steam for February and March delivery, sellers' option, at 18½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive at $4@$12 for Old, and $11@$17 for New ₱ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Tierce Beef is in more request, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$28, and India Mess at $27 50@$31 50 ₱ tierce; sales 350 tierces. Beef Hams are in better request at from $30@$33 50 for New ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter is quite tame, including State, common to prime, at 33c.@48c.; Fancy, 43c.@48c.; and Western, including prime, 20c.@23c. ₱ lb.; the receipts to-day were 2,012 packages. Cheese is in light demand, at from 10c.@18c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the day were 661 boxes.

SUGARS—Have been offered and purchased more freely at a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 731 bbls. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara, at 10⅜c.@12½c., chiefly at 10c.@10¾c. for fair to good Refining Cuba; 561 boxes Havana, part at 10¾c.@11¼c.; and 4,200 bags Pernambucos at about 11c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10½c.@10¾c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 11⅛c.@11½c.; very good to choice do. at 11⅝c.@12¼c., ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11½c.@12¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 11¼c.@11⅜c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate request at from 13⅛c.@15c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 45,000 lbs. Tallow at 10c.@10¼c.; also 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 10c.@17c., and 36,500 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and heavy on freer offerings. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls., in lots, at 98c.@$1 ₱ gallon. The receipts have been 1,314 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners have been somewhat firmer in their views, but there has not been much movement in any line. For Liverpool, there were taken 830 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅛d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl., with 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl. subsequently asked; 15,500 bushels Wheat at 4d. by sail, subsequently quoted at 4½d. bid, and 5d. by steam, ₱ bushel; 100 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 25s. ₱ ton; 60 bales Hops at ⅛d. ₱ lb. For Malaga, a British brig, of 1,400 bbls. capacity, with Petroleum, on private terms.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, December 27, 1869.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, O'Brien, Miller, Conner, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Croker, McQuade—12.

On motion, the Board took a recess until half-past three o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON RECESS.

3:30 O'CLOCK P. M.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Croker, McQuade—12.

The minutes of meeting held December twenty-three were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Repper—

Resolved, That the New-Yorker Demokrat be appointed a Corporation newspaper.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the New-York Era be appointed a Corporation newspaper.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That Fifth-avenue, from Waverley-place to Fifty-ninth-street, be paved with Nicolson pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be fenced in.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That a free drinking hydrant be placed on the west side of Ninth-avenue, about thirty-six feet from the southwest corner of Ninth-avenue and Fifty-second-street.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Howard I. Marston be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Robert Borland, who has failed to qualify.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That William Coulter be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Henry Bapp, who has failed to qualify.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That Gustave D. Cardozo be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Charles Moore, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To pave Twenty-ninth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, with Belgian pavement, and Thirth-second-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues; to donate sixty-six dollars to the Congregation Adereth El, in East Twenty-ninth-street, to pay assessments; to regulate and grade One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from the Boulevard to Eleventh-avenue; to set curb and gutter stones on both sides of Eighty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to East River.

Which were severally laid over.

Resolutions, To fix the salaries of the Civil Justices of the District Courts at the rate per annum now paid to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; to flag and reflag the sidewalks in front of number four hundred and thirty-two East Eleventh-street; to donate one thousand five hundred and eighteen dollars and five cents, with accrued interest, to the Central Presbyterian Church, to pay assessments; to place and light a gas lamp in front of number six hundred and nine Broadway; to donate to George S. Byrne two thousand dollars for extra services; to donate five thousand dollars to the German-American School Society of the Nineteenth Ward, in aid of their funds; appointing an additional clerk to the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen; to pave Seventy-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A, with Belgian pavement.

Which, by unanimous consent, were severally laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To donate four hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-one cents to St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church to pay assessments; also, three thousand five hundred dollars to the Good Samaritan Dispensary, in aid of the funds of said Institution; to fix the salary of the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen and Deputy Clerk of the Board of Aldermen at the same rate per annum now paid to the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen; to pay E. Van Ranst two thousand nine hundred and ten dollars for coaches furnished to the various committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; to donate one thousand five hundred dollars to J. A. Heaney, for extra services; to build a sewer in Greenwich-street, from Barrow to Morton-street; to increase the salary of the Third Clerk of the Bureau of Street Improvements, Street Department, to three thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Croker, McQuade—13.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Hardy moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from further consideration of resolution that H. Sidney Holborow be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Henry H. Titus, deceased.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

On motion, the Board adjourned until Wednesday, twenty-ninth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, December 27, 1869, Two o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

The minutes of the meeting held December twenty-three were read and approved.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To fix the salaries of the Justices of the District Courts at the rate per annum now paid to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; to donate one thousand five hundred dollars to John Mullaly for extra services; directing the Comptroller to insert in the Tax Levy for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine the sum of ten thousand dollars for St. Vincent's Hospital; to donate fifteen thousand dollars to the St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum, and five thousand dollars to the German-American School Society of the Nineteenth Ward; to appoint an additional clerk to the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—19.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Roberts—2.

Resolutions, To set curb and gutter stones on both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; to flag sidewalks in front of number four hundred and thirty-two East Eleventh-street; to purchase premises on south side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, (Ward numbers four thousand three hundred and thirty-three and four thousand three hundred and thirty-four,) for the use of the Police force of the Twentieth Precinct; to place two gas lamps in front of Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fifty-third-street, near Tenth-avenue; to pave Forty-eighth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Resolutions, To place and light three gas lamps in in front of St. James' Church, Seventy-second-street, between third and Lexington-avenues; to appoint the New-York Official News a Corporation newspaper; to donate one thousand five hundred and eighteen dollars and five cents to the Central Presbyterian Church to pay assessments.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolution, To place and light a gas lamp in front of number six hundred and sixty-nine Broadway.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Daly—2.

Resolution, To extend the time for the completion of the contract for building sewer in Seventy-first-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, to May one, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Daly, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—17.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, Roberts—4.

Resolution, To place a public hydrant on the east side of Third-avenue, corner of One Hundred and Seventh-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pickney—1.

Resolution, To donate to George S. Byrne two thousand dollars for extra services.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—16.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Roberts—2.

On motion, the Board adjourned until Tuesday, twenty-eighth inst., at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Lysaght, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Roberts—13.

The minutes of the meeting held December twenty-four were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly—

Resolution, Directing the Comptroller to insert in the Annual Appropriation Ordinance, the sum of five thousand dollars as a donation to the free school attached to Saint Teresa's Church.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Lysaght—

Resolution, To lay crosswalk from the southeast corner of New-Bowery and Madison-street to the southwest corner of Madison and Roosevelt streets.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, Fixing the salary of the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen and the Deputy Clerk of the Board of Aldermen at the same rate per annum now paid to the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen; to pay Edward Van Ranst bill of coaches furnished to the various Committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; to donate one thousand five hundred dollars to J. A. Kearney, for extra services, and five thousand five hundred dollars to the Good Samaritan Dispensary; to increase the salary of the Third Clerk in Bureau of Street Improvements, Street Department, to three thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Which were severally laid over.

Resolution appointing Gustave de Cardozo a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Charles Moore, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

On motion, the Board adjourned until Wednesday, twenty-ninth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN WILLIAMSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 1st December, 1869.

d16-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN WILLIAMSON, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John Williamson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1869.

d16-law3wTh* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM B. CLARK and ABRAHAM BININGER, individually, and as copartners composing the firm of A. BININGER & CO., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the joint and separate estate of Abraham B. Clark and Abraham Bininger, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

S. R. HARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL SCHWARTZ, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Daniel Schwartz, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, New-York City, in said district, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

S. R. HARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. BABBOTT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William M. Babbott, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of January, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d23-law3w-Th*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY KLEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Klein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of January, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d23-law3wTh*

NO. 2,216.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTONIO L. MORA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Antonio L. Mora, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d30-law3wTh*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court, receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the BAILEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of the City of New-York, does hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of the said Company, at No. 169 Broadway, Room No. 15, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be; and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated New-York, Nov. 3, 1869.

n4-law10wTh] CHARLES FANNING, Receiver, &c.
MUNDY & STOUT, Attorneys, 169 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. SALOMON and JACOB W. RIGLANDER, bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1869.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles E. Salomon and Jacob W. Riglander, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869.

d16-law3wTh* R. P. LEE, Assignee.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that EDWIN T. CASE, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, has this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Newark, N. J., Dec. 17, 1869.

JAMES F. BOND,
d23-law3wTh* Assignee, &c., of Edwin T. Case.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANNA A. MORSS, plaintiff, against ANTOINETTE V. WOOD, Charles Wood and Harriet his wife, Ira P. Wood and Elizabeth his wife, Henry G. Wood and Julia Wood his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the wife of the said Henry G. Wood designates her by the name of Julia Wood,) George Wood, Benjamin F. Wood, Abel Davis and Caroline his wife, Theodore De Cant and Marriette W. his wife, Louise S. Madden, Isaac Hall, The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York, Louis McLain as assignee in bankruptcy of James N. Wood, Mary L. Eccleston as administratrix de bonis non of William H. Anable, deceased, Thompson Smith, James E. Craig, Nathan Seeley, George J. Stevens, Jacques E. Alger, Seman Klous and T. Roscoe McConnell, defendants.—Suit No. 1.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of November, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 26, 1869.

MERRIHEW & ARNOUX,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
d2-law8wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—COLEMAN BENEDICT against WILLIAM E. GRAY and THOMAS H. PRATT, doing business under the firm name of Wm. E. Gray & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, with interest from the 8th day of December, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 11, 1869.

BENEDICT & BOARDMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1869.

BENEDICT & BOARDMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
d16-law6wTh* No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—WALTER L. CUTTING, committee of the estate of Elijah Whiting, lunatic, against PATTY LINCOLN, Edward Bullard, Jonathan Bullard, Julia Westervelt and Everett Westervelt, her husband, Harriet Newton and Orson Newton, her husband, Mary A. Loomis and Stephen P. Loomis, her husband, Henry Bullard, John A. Bullard, Rebecca Whiting and Nathaniel Whiting, her husband, Horatio Whiting, Joanna Hastings, Carrie (or Caroline) Bullard, Hattie (or Harriet) N. Bullard, and William S. Batchelder, Administrator, &c., (in Massachusetts,) of the said Elijah Whiting, deceased.—Summons.—City and County of New-York, ss.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 51 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 16, 1869.

C. A. HAND,
d23-law6wTh* Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—FARNHAM Z. TUCKER, plaintiff, against THOMAS F. RAY, defendant.—Summons for relief.—To Thomas F. Ray, defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 76 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 9, 1869.

BENEDICT & BENEDICT, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 21st day of December, 1869. BENEDICT & BENEDICT, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

d23-law6wTh

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

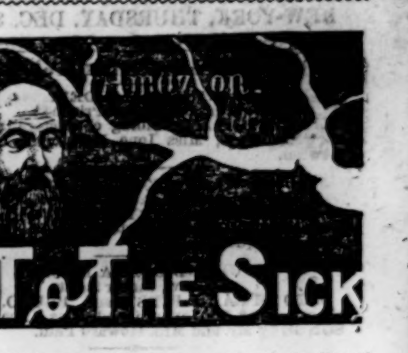
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

MACHINERY.

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTING MAchine, for splitting oak, hickory and pine.—For sale by W. L. WILLIAMS, Patentee and Builder, No. 154 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

MEDICAL



"And the leaves of the trees were for the healing of the nations." Rev., 22d chap. 2d verse.

NEW AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

HEALTH TO THE WORLD!

DR. ALZORA'S
AMAZON PILLS.

Dr. ALZORA, having discovered in the Valley of the River Amazon, in South America, a rare and exceedingly valuable plant, possessing most wonderful curative properties, has been induced by numerous medical gentlemen, who have tested its merits in their own practice, to make it up in the form of pills, to be placed within the reach of the public, so that all may enjoy the benefit of a remedy the most certain and efficient as a curative agent that has ever been discovered in any age or country.

For his own gratification, and to satisfy the public, Dr. ALZORA has had this drug examined by several of the first physicians and chemists of New-York, London and Paris—men who have devoted their lives to the promotion of medical science—who have pronounced it the most important of medical discoveries, and have united in recommending it to the world.

The drug of which the AMAZON PILLS are principally composed was found by Dr. ALZORA, while traveling in the Valley of the Amazon, is known only to him, and cannot be procured of any one but himself, in this country or elsewhere.

Dr. ALZORA is an old physician of forty years' experience, who has devoted a lifetime to the study and practice of medicine, and he knows what he says to be positively true when he states that these Pills are a CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR EVERY DISEASE, no matter how desperate the case or how long standing. A trial is all that is necessary to convince any one who is suffering that they have within their reach the means for a restoration to perfect health.

Disease is simply the result of weakness in the system. The body is attacked on every side, and the disease fastens itself on the weakest point. If the Lungs are deficient in strength, Consumption is the result. If the Throat be weak, Asthma, Quinsy or Bronchitis will follow. From the same cause Ladies suffer from Female Complaints.

Nature always makes a strong effort to throw off and overcome every disease, and frequently succeeds, but in many cases it needs assistance, and this indispensable aid is what the AMAZON PILLS are designed to supply.

The object is not to furnish a specific remedy for each particular disease. The great value in the AMAZON PILLS consists in their power to strengthen and build up the system, to impart vigor, tone and new life to the whole body, and thus render to nature the necessary assistance, and overcome the disease.

The great fault with physicians has always been that they gave too much medicine. For years the whole community has been drugged with calomel, opium, and hundreds of other pernicious medicines, calculated to still more injure the already impaired health, and weaken the system, when more strength was what it required. The whole of this erroneous practice has been discarded by Dr. ALZORA, and a new one substituted, founded upon long experience and a thorough knowledge of true medical science. By the use of these Pills, not only is health secured, and the suffering incident to disease avoided, but years will be added to life, and hundreds of dollars saved in physicians' and druggists' bills. So long as there is life remaining, they will build up the system, and restore that great blessing—sound, vigorous health.

The AMAZON PILLS are made from a plant which is very rare, and found in a country difficult of access. But a limited quantity can be at this time furnished; but such arrangements are being made as will supply any quantity that may be desired.

These Pills are a certain cure for the following complaints:

Consumption, Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fevers, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Diarrhœa, Sick Headache, Disease of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Weak Back, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Complaints, Catarrh, Constipation of the Bowels, Night Sweats, Piles, Epilepsy, Eruptions and Diseases of the Skin, restoring a clear and smooth complexion, LEUCORRHEA, OR WHITES, FALLING OF THE WOMB, and all distressing Female Complaints, GENERAL WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, SEMINAL WEAKNESS.

That life-destroying and most obstinate complaint, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, which is so common and has baffled the skill of the best physicians, is at once permanently cured by the AMAZON PILLS. No one should permit this enervating disorder to continue, as consumption and death are the inevitable result.

The pills are put up in packages of convenient size for mailing, and contain a sufficient quantity to render only one package necessary in ordinary complaints.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER PACKAGE.

They will be sent by mail, post paid, to any part of the world, on receipt of price. All letters must be addressed to

Dr. G. E. ALZORA,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.
Post Office Box No. 3,696.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, LONDON, Dec. 3, 1867.

Dr. G. E. Alzora, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Your communication, together with the plant from the Amazon River, has been received, and, in compliance with your request, I have examined and tested the drug with great care, and feel satisfied that it contains great curative power as a medical agent, and I am convinced that it will do all and more than you claim for it. It will be truly a blessing to the world. Yours, sincerely,

G. M. S. SANDERSON, M. D., Principal.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1868.

Dr. G. E. Alzora:

I have chemically analyzed and carefully examined the new plant which you handed me; and, after a thorough investigation, I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public as one of the greatest discoveries ever made in medical science. This plant possesses properties as a medicine which do not exist in any known herb, and is, beyond question, of the greatest value as a medicine. No remedy has ever come under my observation which I could recommend so confidently as this. I remain, Doctor,

Your sincere friend,
A. M. GASTEN, Chemist.

[Translation.]

PARIS, Dec. 20, 1867, Rue de Ravoli.

Dr. G. E. Alzora, New-York:

I have submitted to the observation of several of the most eminent chemists in Paris the new plant which you recently discovered in the Valley of the Amazon. These gentlemen have all pronounced it of the greatest importance as a medical agent, and have requested me to inform you that they are convinced, when a sufficient quantity can be obtained and properly prepared, that this addition to the medical pharmacopœa will be of the utmost benefit to the European and American people.

I am well satisfied, from my own observation, that no discovery in modern times can equal it in importance. You owe it to the world, as a physician and a philanthropist, to introduce the new remedy at as early a period as possible. I beg to assure you, dear Doctor, of my profound regards. With respectful salutations, yours,

N. P. MARGUETTE,
Professor of Chemistry.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY CASE OF private disease, mercurial rheumatism, debility, nervousness, that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Address or apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, 94 CHATHAM-ST., the only place for a speedy cure of all private diseases. Manhood restored in 15 minutes, or young men cured by Dr. EVANS' Life Elixir. Circular forwarded free.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE COMplaints of either sex cured immediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in 15 minutes by his Invigorator.

THE GREAT CANCER DOCTOR OF THE WEST.—Cancers taken out without the knife at the Equalizer Institute, No. 565 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels and headstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory next month.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, Pedestals, &c., in exact imitation of all foreign marbles. Middlefield Company, No. 1,199 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
MANUFACTURERS,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 30, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
LITTLE EM'LY. Leading characters by Messrs. Showell, Bangs, Miss Ione Burke and Miss Kate Newton.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Corner 13th-st. and Broadway.
ERNESTINE and TRYING IT ON. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert and Miss Henriques.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
WHO SPEAKS FIRST and PLUTO. Leading characters by Mr. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning. SONGS by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av. and 23d-st.
GUY MANNERING. Leading characters by Mrs. Emma Waller, and Messrs. Hamilton, Waller and Anderson.

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24th-st., near 5th-av.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE

The French Emperor, in a letter to M. Forcade, accepts the resignation of the Cabinet with regret, and thanks him for the services rendered to the country and to the Emperor. Count Daru and Louis Joseph Buffet, leaders of the "Left Centre," have declined seats in the new Cabinet, and it is reported MM. Talhouet and Segris, members of the "Right Centre," M. Magne, Financial Secretary, M. Lebœuf, Minister of War, and Admiral Rigault, Minister of Marine, will be retained. M. Rowber has been appointed President of the French Senate....A Suez correspondent of the London *Daily News* says that work has been stopped on the canal, although it is still hazardous for vessels of more than 24 feet draft....The Spanish Minister of Justice, Señor Zarilla, in a speech on the 28th inst., declared that if a king could not be found the Government would form a republic....The Pope's influence with the Council, according to the correspondent of the London *Times*, is perceptibly diminishing....Victor Ruffy, President elect of Switzerland, died on the 28th inst.

GENERAL.

A letter received in Louisville from Minister Curtin, at St. Petersburg, says the Russian Fair is not to be international, and that the specimens of Southern products will not be collected by the Committee of the Louisville Commercial Convention.

The Hudson River from Rondout to Hudson is clear of ice and boats are running. The moving ice at Hudson caused considerable damage to vessels and piers. The ice moved from Albany yesterday morning and the river was clear. Subsequently it filled with floating ice from the Mohawk.

The shock of an earthquake was felt a few days ago about forty miles below Quebec, Canada, which continued one minute.

On Tuesday night the savings bank at Rockville, Conn., was robbed by burglars, who went to the Treasurer's house and got the keys, without disturbing anybody. They stole $6,000 in bonds and $150 in bills. The Schoharie County Bank, Schoharie village, was robbed of $5,000 yesterday morning.

The Chinese laborers for the Texas Central Railroad, 250 of whom have reached St. Louis, are under a contract for three years at $20 per month and their board, and their passage to and from San Francisco paid.

A Mrs. Rigney has taken a $12,000 contract for macadamizing streets in St. Louis.

The public debt statement for December will not appear until Monday, Jan. 3. It will not show a reduction of more than $3,000,000, from present indications.

The National Executive Committee of Colored Men are about to establish a paper in Washington to represent the political and industrial interests of the race.

The regular session of the Louisiana Legislature begins on Monday.

The steam flour mill of Gideon Truesdale, at Kenosha, Wis., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $17,000; insured for $10,000.

A St. Paul dispatch says that Governor McDougall left the Red River Territory in consequence of an interview with Mr. Smith, of the Hudson's Bay Company. The territory reverts to the control of the Company. The Canadians say the Americans incited the Indians to revolt.

Governor Baker, of Indiana, in a recent letter, expresses his intention to recommend in his message to the next Legislature a reformation of the State laws governing the subject of divorce. The Legislature will not meet until January, 1871.

The arrangements for the official reception, on New-Year's Day, at the White House, are made public by authority—the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps at 11 A. M., and the other public bodies, civil and military, in succession until 12:30 o'clock, when the reception of citizens will begin. It is also announced that ladies will be received.

The Secretary of the Treasury last night delivered a lecture in the Boston Music Hall, before the Mercantile Library of that city, to a "fair audience," among which were the principal business men of the city. The subject was, "The Transition Period of the United States."

Three members of a German family at Belvidere, Ill., died recently from trichinæ, communicated by eating ham. Eight others are affected, and it is thought will die.

LOCAL.

Michael Mead, the man who brutally beat his mother at No. 14 Baxter-street recently, so severely that she died, was yesterday committed by Coroner Flynn for trial on a charge of homicide.

An informal meeting of prominent New-York merchants was held yesterday at the Custom House to take action toward raising a relief fund for the late Secretary Stanton's family.

The Lewis abduction case was before the Supreme Court again yesterday. Mrs. Wilder, Miss Wyman, and Dr. Macomber, of Boston, were examined in regard to the private affairs of the Lewis family. Mrs. Lewis was recalled, and some of the evidence taken yesterday is, in some aspects of social life, highly interesting. The counsel are to sum up on Friday next.

The last meeting of the Board of Education for the year 1869 was held last evening, when the annual report of the Superintendent of Schools was read and ordered printed. A vote of thanks was tendered to the President of the Board, Mr. Larremore, for his courtesy and impartiality as presiding officer. In the Superintendent's report, Mr. Randall gives his views of the much-agitated question of sectarian education and the reading of the Bible in the schools.

Papers were filed in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, in support of the petition of Rowena Florence, niece of the late General Twiggs, for the removal of her suit against Hon. B. F. Butler, for the recovery of the value of the swords of General Twiggs seized during the war, from the Superior Court to the United States Circuit Court.

Sanitary Superintendent Harris has made a report to the Board of Health, calling attention to the impropriety of allowing the unrestricted sale of poisonous cosmetics, hair dyes and hair invigorators. He thinks that if the Board has the power, it should prevent their sale.

In the case of Ames *vs.* Ames, in which a decree of divorce was granted by the referee by default, as published in the Times, Judge Freedman, of the Superior Court, has made an order opening the default and permitting the defendant to plead.

Commissioner Osborn granted an application yesterday for the adjournment of the case of Henry A. Allen, the alleged defaulter of the Sub-Treasury, until Friday.

The Revolt of the Steamship Companies.

There are two sides to every question, and until this morning the public has only heard one side of the differences between the Postmaster and the great steamship companies. The latter have stood accused of behaving in a manner which was, to say the least, very unaccountable. They were said to have turned round upon the Post Office without a moment's notice, and refused to carry the mails at a rate which, though somewhat reduced, would still have left them a very handsome profit. Lastly, they are presented to us as the enemies of cheap postage, and as obstinate adherents of a system which we are all anxious to improve.

When we come to inquire into the facts, we find that common justice obliges us to look upon the case of the companies in a very different light. They have not been quite so unreasonable as Mr. Creswell would lead us to suppose. Indeed, if there has been any unreasonableness in the matter, we are afraid it must be divided between the Postal Department and the Senate. The Department has wished to introduce a lower rate of postage, but it is to be at the expense of the companies. A treaty was entered into with Great Britain, and ratified by the Senate, and one day the companies were curtly informed that they would only receive six cents an ounce for carrying letters instead of twenty cents. This was the first they had heard of the matter. They had not been consulted in any way. Even at the last moment they were not asked whether they were willing to take the mails at the reduced price or not. But because they respectfully protested that they could not afford to do the work at that rate, they are accused of acting in bad faith toward the Government. If the companies never carried another letter there would be no bad faith on their part, for an attempt was made to force new terms upon them in a sudden and unexpected manner. As we are informed, they received a letter from Washington, dated the 23d December, announcing that the reduction above named would come into effect a week from that date. This was not the most considerate way of managing the business. In ordinary commercial affairs, if a man has been doing a certain work at a certain rate for a long period, he does not expect to have that rate changed in an instant. But if it is so changed, and he throws up the undertaking, is it fair to accuse him of dishonorable behaviour? Generally speaking, the wages of men in a large establishment are not lowered without notice. Even a foreign steamship company may ask for the same measure of fair play.

There are some other points which demand impartial consideration. It is shown by a statement elsewhere that the British Government pays two subsidies amounting to £105,000 a year for the carrying of mails. We give no subsidy, and now we resolve to make an immense reduction in the price hitherto paid for the work actually done. The companies are obliged to send off steamers on fixed days, and to employ extra assistance of all kinds in order to insure regularity and dispatch. All this costs money—and the companies cannot back out of their arrangements at a moment's notice. Would it have been anything more than reasonable and just to have told them plainly some time ago that a new tariff was under consideration, and that it would probably be forced upon them at Christmas? The Postmaster-General went on with his plans without paying the least attention to the steamers—he ignored them altogether until last Friday. Then he gave them the Christmas present of an immense reduction. The Senate ratified the convention in similar obliviousness of their existence. If the work can be done for the money, so much the better. But we do not see how it can be said that the inconvenience now entailed upon the public is caused altogether by the perverseness or illiberality of the steamship companies. By all means let us have an American line to carry our letters. But what are we to do until we get that line? We must put up with slow and uncertain communication, unless the Postmaster-General condescends to treat with the owners of the old lines as if they were human beings, capable of feeling an injury, and asking for nothing more than we all demand from employers.

New-York and New-Jersey Boundaries.

Treaties of amity, designed to settle old and serious conflicts of jurisdiction, are sometimes drawn in a spirit so ostentatiously friendly that they defeat their object, and if the States of New-York and New-Jersey had never had any such they would both have been in less doubtful relations to-day. Their first treaty, which adjusted the northern boundary, has no further interest than that which attends the alignment of a stone-wall fence between farms. Their second—that of 1833—involves vast property interests, the claims of two States, the rights of corporations and the interests of a transcontinental commerce. Moreover, its framers undertook to satisfactorily adjust the control of the navigable channel of one of the most important estuaries of the world, and to make nice distinctions between exclusive, absolute, maritime, quarantine and other jurisdictions.

In 1833, Theodore Frelinghuysen, James Parker and L. Q. C. Elmer, on the part of New-Jersey, and B. F. Butler, P. A. Jay and Henry Seymour, for New-York, were designated for this task. They consummated an agreement which was ratified by both the contracting parties and constitutes one of the few treaties made by States of the Union as parties in difference. Some minor boundaries have been arranged, but none in which questions of such moment were considered. This fixed the legal metes of the water approach to the grand entrepôt of a continent. There was really no quarrel at the time, other than a friendly controversy and a mutual wish to settle a historical difference which might some day become troublesome. The agreement was that the State of New-York should have "exclusive jurisdiction" over all the waters of the New-York Bay to the low-water mark of the New-Jersey shore, but this exclusive jurisdiction has an exception in section 2 of article 3, which is as follows:

> "2. The State of New-Jersey shall have the exclusive jurisdiction of and over all the wharves, docks, and improvements made and to be made on the shore of the said State, and of and over all vessels aground on said shore, or fastened to any such wharf or dock, except that said vessel shall be subject to the quarantine or health laws, and laws in relation to passengers of the State of New-York, which now exist or which may hereafter be passed."

Certain other provisions relate to the ancient boundary line, which is in the middle of the river, now as always, and to the right of service of civil process by either State in the waters of the other upon any vessel not aground or fast to a wharf upon the alien shore. Fisheries were permitted to both, with the restriction of obstructions to navigation, and the whole theory of the treaty seems to have been founded upon two purposes to be gained. The first was at that time deemed the more important, because the growth of commerce was not then anticipated. A quarantine system must be had equally binding on both shores, and necessarily placed in the hands of one of the parties. The second is to-day of fully equal importance. There must be some one power to prevent undue encroachments by either State upon the navigable channel, or upon what the Coast Survey engineers call the "reservoir spaces"—those broad reaches of shallow water on which the tides waste their force, instead of rushing through narrow gaps with a current so strong as to embarrass navigation.

In the opinion of New-York the latter consideration, that of the channel and its room for the ebb and flow of the tides has become the more essential of the two. Having herself established a bulkhead line, she claims beyond that, under the treaty provision above quoted, the right to define a low-water mark (and a bulkhead line beyond it) on the flats of Communipaw bay or cove. This right has been recently affirmed in the New-York Courts in an action brought by "The People of the State of New-York against the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company," and on the 17th, in an appeal on demurrer, Judge Clerke, of the Supreme Court, held it to be *res adjudicata*, without reference to any rights the railroad may have gained by its charter from the Legislature of New-Jersey. In other words, the great wharves and piers of the corporation in question have no right on the Jersey shore unless New-York consent, because no franchise granted by either State in violation of the treaty of 1833 can be valid.

We do not wish this to be understood as a legal argument. Reciting only facts, we do desire to arrive at the adjustment which is best both for New-Jersey and New-York, both of which are partners in a magnificent property, which one may not injure without damage to both. The real cause of complaint lies in the obstruction to the reservoir spaces of New-York Bay by the construction of the extensive piers at Communipaw, and the consequent increase of the volume and force of the tides in the North and East Rivers, which *may* be carried far enough to destroy the maritime supremacy of New-York, and so, finally, make railroads useless in their turn. We are not the only party in interest. The Jersey City front, Harsimus Cove, and so on up to Hoboken, have precisely the same interests to preserve, and the same dangers to avoid, with the New-York side.

We do not pretend to estimate the full force of this "tidal wave." It may have been overestimated, but that cannot be solved in any State Court. Luckily or otherwise, the treaty of 1833 makes no provision as to its own enforcement, other than the common law that when argument ends violence begins. But we are certainly not ready for a resort to force on either side. Our interests are mostly in common, and as we cannot judiciously cross in force to Communipaw and destroy the new piers, it should be left to a United States Court to settle and abate upon scientific evidence the damages alleged by this State, and repeatedly asserted by the engineers of the Coast Survey, to have been done by the erections mentioned to the navigation of our harbor.

The New Post Office.

It is to be hoped that the Congressional Committee, now in session in this City, will promptly and decidedly condemn the scheme to stop the work, of late so rapidly progressing, on the new Post Office. It is well understood here from what sources this project to change the site have come. There never yet was a great public enterprise of this character set afoot, but some jobbers or contractors stood ready to show how much better it might be done in some other way. To stop the work in its present advanced state, to undo all that has been done, to capriciously change the site at the instance of interested parties, would involve not only a needless and pernicious delay, but a willful expenditure of public money, for which the people would surely hold those who should authorize it sternly responsible.

It is not as if these intrigues for a change of site and contracts were based on fresh discoveries. The whole matter was discussed in this City freely and publicly for years. Every argument regarding each suggested site, *pro* and *con*, was carefully considered. The most powerful interests which ever favored sites other than the one finally decided upon struggled for months to carry their points. After thorough investigation, public opinion and official decision settled down upon the site now occupied. That, after so large an outlay of time and money, propositions should be entertained for throwing all this labor aside and beginning again on another site, whose merits, were just as well known and just as freely canvassed months ago as now, is preposterous. We do not believe General Farnsworth's committee will sanction a scheme of public expenditure, whose simple and sole feature is throwing money away.

There have now been devoted to this new structure months of valuable time; the work has been pushed with marvelous vigor, day and night, at all possible working times; thousands upon thousands of dollars have been expended in making the excavations, erecting the derricks and other appliances, preparing the ground, commencing with the masonry. To ask the people to waste all this in times like these, is simply outrageous, and we feel confident that the Congressional Committee, when they have examined for themselves the ground and work accomplished, will refuse to countenance this malicious scheme.

The architect of the new edifice has pushed his work ahead with a vigor, skill, discretion, integrity and economy, which contrast most happily with the "jobs" in public buildings to which we, of New-York, are unhappily accustomed. He ought to be supported in his work, not thwarted—to be facilitated, not delayed, by plots like the present. Independent of the money involved, it is proposed to lose the labor of a working season. The ground was broken in August, and the work was well under way before Autumn set in. It would be Spring before a similarly favorable start could be effected. What expenses have been incurred we know; what additional ones would follow a change of site we cannot tell. All we know is that one delay would excuse another, everything would drag, and this important enterprise would probably become another of the deplorable affairs familiar to our eyes. We repeat that no good purpose is to be served by this proposed reckless expenditure, and we call upon the Congressional Committee to set upon it the seal of official condemnation.

Our Commissioners of Emigration.

Of the two-and-twenty years during which Mr. Casserly has been connected with the Emigrant Commission, the well-known Superintendent has seen few busier or more important than the one now closing. Not many even of our own citizens appreciate the magnitude and wide-spreading reach of the work at Castle Garden. There all the emigrants who come into the harbor of New-York are landed, and there they are classed by nationalities and their wants attended to. What with Quarantine duties, reports of the treatment of emigrants, medical examination, customs' inspection, correspondence with friends, transfer of the sick to hospitals, transportation of the well to various railroad stations and thence to their destinations all over the continent,—this vast *entrepôt* of emigrants is always as busy as a hive.

The Labor Exchange is in itself of incalculable value both to the country and to its unfledged citizens. The statistics we published yesterday on this interesting subject show that more than 30,000 immigrants have this year found employ on arriving, through the single agency of the Labor Exchange. And all this has been effected without expense to the immigrant, the cost of transportation being defrayed by the employer. Of course, most of the situations so procured were in New-York and its immediate vicinity—*i. e.*, southern New-York and northern New-Jersey. However, many mechanics and laborers were also called for in Connecticut, Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

Among the other good works of the year have been the breaking up of swindling agencies in Europe, and the mitigation of the horrors sometimes endured by emigrants on board ship. We took care to express our views upon the latter subject when the *James Foster* case came up, and to call loudly for that justice which, it is to be hoped, will not fail to descend upon the guilty. As to the European swindling agencies, which overcharged emigrants for their passage tickets and railroad fares on this side, they have been pretty thoroughly rooted out. The Commissioners have recovered a great part of the overcharges, and have induced the railroad companies to withdraw their powers of attorney.

It is when we reflect that more than a quarter of a million of alien passengers have arrived in New-York during the past year that the true importance of this Commission becomes manifest. German immigration still heads the list, as usual; but it is a very noteworthy fact that while Irish, English and Scotch immigration has very largely increased over 1868, German immigration has actually fallen off. It was 101,989 in 1868; it is 96,841 in 1869. The same fact is true of French immigration, which was 2,811 in the former year to 1,024 in the latter year. On the other hand, immigration from Great Britain and Ireland, which was under 85,000 in 1868, is upward of 120,000 this year. And even this increase is not so marked as that of Sweden, which sent 14,520 people hither in 1868, and has sent 24,683 in 1869. What are the curious influences, obscure or obvious, moral or physical, at work to effect such strange and marked changes and counter-changes in successive years with different nationalities?

We note, too, that, of this vast tide of emigration setting into our harbor, the State of New-York detains no less than a third, or 82,372. The next greatest destination is Illinois, (37,313,) with Pennsylvania, (30,746,) Wisconsin, (16,632,) and Ohio (11,738) following. Thence the figures fall to about 8,000, which number of emigrants several smaller States annually absorb. The whole subject of destination, of nationality, and of nationality as connected with destination, is a very curious and important one—we might almost call it a study of the science of American nationality, since it deals with the germs of the America of the future.

Life Insurance Practice in Relation to Unsound Lives.

The letter which we published yesterday illustrates one point of life insurance management upon which too much caution cannot be exercised. The acceptance of bad lives by any Company, except upon the basis of a special increased premium, suited to the circumstances in each case, involves not only possible danger to the Company, but an injustice to the great body of its insured. Good lives have to pay for bad ones, for the losses caused by the latter must be borne by the funds set apart as a reserve for all; and, further, they diminish the profits which might otherwise be realized for distribution. That unsound persons do become insured at the ordinary rates appears, however, not doubtful, and the fact is due to a method of competition which is either willfully or ignorantly careless. The business looseness which in this respect has in some instances been reached, is to be traced to the character and proceedings of some agents, and the way in which the results of medical examinations by unknown and even unauthorized practitioners are too frequently accepted.

It is the same with some life insurance as with some fire insurance companies—the sole desire is to enlarge their business without regard to the nature of the risks undertaken. Agents are encouraged, and are often too willing, to open insurances that have not the elements of anything like safety. The character and habits of proposers are scarcely inquired into, if at all. An obliging physician is found to examine and report, and does both without care, and without, perhaps, any sense of the moral aspect of his duty. It may be, even, that non-professional testimony is considered sufficient by agents, especially where procuring any other involves trouble. The main result sought is to gain more business, to earn commissions by whatever means, and, on the Company's part, to be able to show an increase in the number of policies. And all this without any reference to its cost or its safety.

Of course it is unnecessary to repeat that these criticisms apply only to a portion of the insurance interest. The whole must not be understood as weakened by the reckless competition of a part. But few companies can be altogether acquitted of some serious errors. Our correspondent avers that some of the oldest companies are open to the charge of accepting risks that inquiry would have shown to be objectionable, and he cites cases in point. That the general character of risks has deteriorated in the majority of institutions, is not to be admitted, however, without extensive data, founded upon a searching examination. It is enough for the present to call attention to the subject, and to suggest that where insufficient methods of estimating the chances of life of individuals proposing to insure are in vogue, the practice be revised. As for striving to obtain business without regard to its nature, and the extent of risk involved, the practice is one which cannot be too promptly or too decisively discarded by every Company that would retain the confidence of the community.

Nor can we too strongly urge upon Companies of this class compliance with another suggestion submitted by our correspondent. Let them in their forthcoming reports furnish ample and specific information in reference to the sums paid as premium by those whose deaths have resulted in claims upon the insurance fund. One good test of the relative excellence of a company is the high per centage of its accumulations in proportion to risks borne, and the low per centage of expenses in proportion to business transacted. If, in addition to this information, particulars be supplied indicating, in a certain degree, care, or want of care, in the acceptance of lives for insurance, there will be little difficulty in determining the true standing of companies, and their just title to the approval of intelligent men. There must be discrimination in these matters if the trustworthiness of life insurance, as a provident agency, is to be upheld.

Our Washington correspondent transmits important intelligence respecting an alleged "compromise" arrived at by Virginia Republicans, in council at Richmond. To avert the threatened exaction of the test oath from the members of the new Legislature, it is proposed to lay before Congress a bill providing for some further action by the Legislature as preliminary to complete readmission. That body is to give effect to certain requirements of the new Constitution, to appoint State officers—what officers we are not informed—and also Judges; these measures and appointments being subject to Congressional approval. Meanwhile, the State to enjoy territorial representation, and no more.

As a testimonial of respect to the late Secretary Stanton, the Union League Club have determined to hold a special meeting this (Thursday) evening, on which occasion addresses on the life, character and services of the honored dead will be delivered by Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., and General Thomas B. Van Buren. A full and interesting meeting is expected.

Judge Barnard yesterday gave New-York the latest style in injunctions. There have been many strange things in that line, as our readers know. By injunctions, one Judge has defeated the orders of another—has set aside proceedings instituted in another Court, and has afforded protection and impunity to those who enjoy his favor. By injunctions, justice has been frustrated, fraud has been privileged, and forms of law have been converted into a contrivance for enabling desperate gamblers and daring knaves to retain in safety the products of their rascality. In this mannner, injunctions have been made a scandal and an outrage; the law, instead of being a terror to evil doers, has become a source of danger and offence to those that do well. It seems, however, that Judge Barnard is not yet quite satisfied, for yesterday he took a step in advance of all former orders even in his Court. In an injunction issued at the instance of his friends, Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., he actually enjoined a plaintiff from prosecuting his claims against that firm in any other Court than his own! Only he shall hereafter be privileged to hear cases in which his Wall-street friends are concerned! There is absurdity as well as infamy in this use of the injunction. But one further use of it would seem possible. Let Judge Barnard, by some monster injunction, restrain everybody from proceeding against Smith, Gould & Co. at all, and his work in their behalf will be finished. He has but one step to take to reach the end.

We give place to Mr. Shearman's letter in explanation and defence of Judge Balcom's proceedings in the Ramsey-Erie suit—omitting only a gratuitous imputation upon our own motives, and a yet more impertinent allusion to a totally irrelevant subject. In according fair play to a correspondent, it is not necessary to tolerate foul play against ourselves.

The literature of "Spiritualism" has received another, but private addition. Our English correspondent is enabled to lay an account of the new and curious work before our readers, Lord Dunraven having kindly given his permission. We are bound to say that the evidence now adduced leaves the whole controversy precisely where it was before—indeed there is nothing remarkably new in the testimony of the present witnesses. As for the disappearance of brandy from a glass, it is a very common phenomenon in these parts. Great stress is laid upon the statement that Mr. Home is capable at certain times of sitting in the air. Everybody who has been in India has seen the same thing done by a poor juggler, without apparatus of any kind. Mr. Home darkens the room before he appears sitting on nothing, but the juggler of India walks into your garden and suddenly appears six feet from the ground, sitting cross-legged, with nobody and nothing nearer to him than the grass. How does he do it? We cannot explain, any more than we can explain Mr. Home's achievements. But the Indian only professes to be a juggler, while supernatural powers or agencies are said to be instrumental in enabling Mr. Home to perform miracles.

Some of the Democratic papers continue to write of Secretary Stanton in a strain which is almost a disgrace to humanity—supposing that anything can add fresh disgrace to humanity. It is generally left to savages to carry personal warfare beyond the grave. People who do not wear paint and eat each other, usually put up their swords when the adversary lies in his coffin. Fair criticism, indeed, a public man *must* stand, dead or alive, but it is not necessary to the ends of justice that the Democrats should join in a hideous war dance around a man's dead body. Listen to the following outburst of Billingsgate and profanity: "The hand of God has averted from our country a great disgrace. It will be many years before men can recall with calm judgment, and with hearts elevated above passion, Lincoln's Good Friday and Stanton's Christmas Eve. * * How majestic * * the finger of God, silencing the discord, and averting from the nation a calamity and shame beyond its power to bear." These passages are from the Albany *Argus*. Sterne said, "Death opens the gate of fame, and shuts the door of envy after it." He ought to have seen how modern politicians fight.

The recent fatal crushing at the Bristol Theatre, in England, by which eighteen persons lost their lives, reminds one of the late commotion in a Philadelphia place of amusement. Very little more would probably have made the latter accident as deadly as the Bristol panic. It is almost time that proper persons should be appointed to look to the outlets of theatres, and, in cases of sudden terror, interfere with authority to explain matters, or regulate the crowding through stairways and outlets. Every pleasure audience is at the mercy of a single outcry, which may be worse than a nitro-glycerine explosion in the parterre. It is hard to deal with human recklessness or human fright, but still something may be done, if it were only in the shape of printed warnings on the walls, which would at least go a little way, to prepare people, and suggest the one moment's thought which may stand between them and utter craziness. It is most wonderful and fortunate that there are not more panics in public places of meeting.

As the time for the reassembling of the British Parliament draws near, everybody is asking who is to be the leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Lords? The Earl of Derby formally relinquished that position before his death, but his influence continued to the last to be far greater than that exercised by his nominal successor, Lord Cairns. Now, however, that Lord Cairns has retired and Lord Derby is dead, who is to raise the standard of the Conservatives? The present Earl of Derby (Lord Stanley,) is said to be unwilling to take the duties and responsibilities upon himself. Mr. Disraeli is further said to be in favor of appointing a "dummy" in the House of Lords, singling out the Duke of Abercorn for the honor. No matter who may be selected, Mr. Disraeli must always be the true leader of his party, as the one man of great genius within its ranks. The Duke of Abercorn would do as well as any other lay figure. A well-known correspondent reminds us that "he held for many years the post of Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, and is personally very acceptable at Court." What more can the remnant of a once powerful party reasonably look for in these days of its downfall?

It is very cruel, of course—but honest folks must be tempted to wish that street ruffians in New-York sometimes met the fate which overtakes garotters in England. Would, for instance, that a little Leeds' justice could be dealt out to the cowards who now infest our street cars and public thoroughfares! In that well known manufacturing city eight scoundrels were recently arrested for committing assaults and robberies in the streets. Their guilt was fully proved, and "political influence" would not have saved them even if they had possessed any, in Leeds. They were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and to *two dozen lashes* each in addition. Before fainting at the thought of such barbarity remember this—all these men had beaten or otherwise ill-used men and women, besides robbing them. Imprisonment they cared nothing for—they could serve out their time "on their heads," as a thief once told a Judge—but the lash terrified them, and what is more, it has the effect of scaring their fellow ruffians from the streets. It is a powerful deterrent to crime—and therefore in the end a merciful punishment. The most cruel ruffian of the lot, who had shown no mercy to his helpless victims in the street, bawled loudly for "Mercy" when he was made fast to the halberds, "in a very cowed and tamed tone of voice." People who are shocked at this had better read our daily reports of men stabbed, and "knuckle-dustered," and otherwise maimed and butchered in our streeets. Would a few lashes have done any harm to the civic authorities who broke a woman's thigh the other night in the French Theatre?

THE BYRON CONTROVERSY.

Mrs. Stowe's Forthcoming Volume—The Introduction—The Author Defends Her Course—Hints of the "Vindication"—New Facts and Incidents Promised.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1869.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's final contribution to the Byron controversy will be given to the public on the 8th of January. The volume will make quite a bulky book of 480 pages, and the title as now decided upon is as follows: *Lady Byron Vindicated; Being a History of the Byron Controversy from 1816 to the present time.* The last sheets of the volume will not leave the printer's hands for several days, and consequently nothing now can be said regarding the points of Mrs. Stowe's defence. But the author's introduction is completed and can be given. It is as follows:

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTION.

The interval since my publication of "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life" has been one of stormy discussion and of much invective.

I have not thought it necessary to disturb my spirit and confuse my sense of right by even an attempt at reading the many abusive articles that both here and in England have followed that disclosure. Friends have undertaken the task for me, giving me from time to time the substance of anything really worthy of attention which came to view in the tumult.

It appeared to me essential that this first excitement should in a measure spend itself before there would be a possibility of speaking to any purpose. Now, when all would seem to have spoken who can speak, and, it is to be hoped have said the utmost they can say, there seems a propriety in listening calmly, if that be possible, to what I have to say in reply.

And, first, why have I made this disclosure at all?

To this I answer briefly, because I considered it my duty to make it.

I made it in defence of a beloved, revered friend, whose memory stood forth in the eyes of the civilized world charged with the most repulsive crimes, of which I certainly knew her innocent.

I claim, and shall prove, that Lady Byron's reputation has been the victim of a concerted attack, begun by her husband during her lifetime, and coming to its climax over her grave. I claim, and shall prove, that it was not I who stirred up this controversy in this year 1869. I shall show who did do it, and who is responsible for bringing on me that hard duty of making these disclosures, which it appears to me ought to have been made by others.

I claim that these facts were given to me unguarded by any promise or seal of secrecy, expressed or implied; that they were lodged with me as one sister rests her story with another for sympathy, for counsel, for defence. Never did I suppose the day would come that I should be obliged to so cruel an anguish as this use of them has been to me. Never did I suppose that—when those kind hands, that had shed nothing but blessings, were lying in the helplessness of death—when that gentle heart, so sorely tried and to the last so full of love, was lying cold in the tomb—a countryman in England could be found to cast the foulest slanders on her grave—and not one in all England to raise an effective voice in her defence.

I admit the feebleness of my plea in point of execution. It was written in a state of exhausted health, when no labor of the kind was safe to me—when my hand had not strength to hold the pen, and I was forced to dictate to another.

I have been told that I have no reason to congratulate myself on it as a literary effort. O my brothers and sisters! is there then nothing in the world to think of but literary efforts? I ask any man with a heart in his bosom, if he had been obliged to tell a story so cruel, because his mother's grave gave no rest from slander—I ask any woman who had been forced to such a disclosure to free a dead sister's name from grossest insults, whether she would have thought of making this work of bitterness a literary success?

Are the cries of the oppressed, the gasps of the dying, the last prayers of mothers—are any words wrung like drops of blood from the human heart to be judged as literary efforts?

My fellow-countrymen of America, men of the Press, I have done you one act of justice—of all your bitter articles, I have read not one. I shall never be troubled in the future time by the remembrance of any unkind word you have said to me, for at this moment I recollect not one. I had such faith in you, such pride in my countrymen, as men with whom, above all others, the cause of woman was safe and sacred, that I was at first astonished and incredulous at what I heard of the course of the American Press, and was silent, not merely from the impossibility of being heard, but from grief and shame. But reflection convinces me that you were, in many cases, acting from a misunderstanding of facts and through misguided honorable feeling; and I still feel courage, therefore to ask from you a fair hearing. Now, as I have done you this justice, will you also do me the justice to hear me seriously and candidly?

What interest have you or I, my brother and my sister, in this short life of ours, to utter anything but the truth? Is not truth between man and man and between man and woman the foundation on which all things rest? Have you not, every individual of you, who must hereafter give an account yourself alone to God, an interest to know the exact truth in this matter, and a duty to perform as respects that truth? Hear me, then, while I tell you the position in which I stood, and what was my course in relation to it.

A shameless attack on my friend's memory had appeared in the *Blackwood* of July, 1869, branding Lady Byron as the vilest of criminals, and recommending the Guiccioli book to a Christian public as interesting from the very fact that it was the avowed production of Lord Byron's mistress. No efficient protest was made against this outrage in England, and *Littell's Living Age* reprinted the *Blackwood* article, and the Harpers, the largest publishing house in America, perhaps in the world, republished the book.

Its statements—with those of the *Blackwood*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, and other English periodicals—were being propagated through all the young reading and writing world of America. I was meeting them advertised in dailies, and made up into articles in magazines, and thus the generation of to-day, who had no means of judging Lady Byron but by these fables of her slanderers, were being foully deceived. The friends who knew her personally were a small select circle in England, whom death is every day reducing. They were few in number compared with the great world, and were *silent*. I saw these foul slanders crystalizing into history uncontradicted by friends who knew her personally, who, firm in their own knowledge of her virtues and limited in view as aristocratic circles generally are, had no idea of the width of the world they were living in, and the exigency of the crisis. When time passed on and no voice was raised, I spoke. I gave at first a simple story, for I knew instinctively that whoever put the first steel point of truth into this dark cloud of slander must wait for the storm to spend itself. I must say the storm exceeded my expectations, and has raged loud and long. But now that there is a comparative stillness I shall proceed, first, to prove what I have just been asserting, and, second, to add to my true story such facts and incidents as I did not think proper at first to state.

It is a fact that many capable persons believe that the article on the Byron controversy in the last number of *Temple Bar*—"The Bride of Abydos"—forestalls, to a great extent, all that Mrs. Stowe has to say. Should this be so, and should the final "vindication" rest upon anything less convincing than the confession, either of Mrs. Leigh or of Lord Byron, it is extremely doubtful if Mrs. Stowe succeeds in persuading the majority of people to share her belief. It is a fact, however, that every member of the firm of Fields, Osgood & Co. were convinced of the truth of the charges which were contained in the original article in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Mrs. Stowe's forthcoming book has confirmed their original opinions.

OAKHAM.

Personal.

It is stated, upon what is believed to be good authority, that Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood has adopted the Episcopal faith, and that his retirement from the Church of the Messiah, previous to his departure for Europe, was made with this change in view.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

Arrival of the Nemesis, St. Laurent and City of Washington.

The steamships *Nemesis*, from Liverpool Dec. 18, and Queenstown Dec. 19; *St. Laurent*, from Havre Dec. 17, and Brest Dec. 19, and *City of Washington*, from Liverpool Dec. 16, and Queenstown Dec. 17, all reached this port yesterday. The advices thus at hand are later by five days than those already at hand. Complete Continental files received in this office place us under obligations once more to Captain LEMAIRE, of the *St. Laurent*.

On Dec. 14, the eighth anniversary of the death of the Prince Consort, a special service was held in Royal Mausoleum, Frogmore, England, which the was attended by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses Louise and Beatrice.

In reply to a question from M. GARNIER PAGES in the French Chamber, whether the Imperial Government intended to admit foreign newspapers freely into France, M. DE FORCADE LA ROQUETTE said the subject was a grave one, to which a direct answer could not be given, as foreign newspapers, not being subjected to the same taxes as French newspapers, ought not to enjoy the same liberty.

The *London and China Telegraph* says that Mr. KOOPMANSCHAP, the California contractor for the delivery of Chinese coolies, has proposed to the North German Lloyd Company at Bremen to charter some of their steamers for the conveyance of Chinese, not from China to California direct, but *via* the Suez Canal to New-Orleans. The steamers are admirably adapted for the purpose, being built and fitted up for the conveyance of German emigrants from Bremen to New-York, Baltimore and New-Orleans, and often carry over 900 to 1,000 in a single vessel; but the *Telegraph* understands that, as that branch of business is so remunerative, and they are, moreover, under contract with the different Governments to carry the German, French and United States' mails every week, they were obliged to decline the offer.

A hitherto unpublished letter of Sir ISAAC NEWTON is printed in the latest issue of the *Academy*. It was addressed to Dr. JOHN NORTH, who succeeded Dr. BARROW in the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was found a few weeks since among the papers of Mr. F. NORTH, member of Parliament for Hastings. Mr. NORTH being immediately descended from ROGER NORTH, (the author of the *Lives of the Norths*, and brother both of the Lord Keeper Guildford and of the master of Trinity, was great-great-great nephew of Dr. JOHN NORTH, to whom the letter in question was addressed. The original is twice indorsed, first in the handwriting of Mr. ROGER NORTH, of Rougham, son of Hon. ROGER NORTH, in the following words: "Sr. Is: Newton to my unkle John;" and, secondly, in the handwriting of the late Mr. F. NORTH, M. P. Sir ISAAC NEWTON's letter is a critical examination of a treatise on music; but it concludes with the following: "I am much obliged to you for giving me notice of the objection made against my notion about colours. But ye experiment succeeds otherwise then tis reported. If you place your eye where ye blew light falls on ye wall so yt a by-stander see your eye of a blew colour, you will at ye same time see ye Prism of a blew colour, & so if you place your eye in ye red light you will see ye Prism red. What colour a by-stander sees fall on yor eye you will see at yr Prism; as I can affirm by iterated experience."

The COUNT DE CHAMBORD has issued, in the shape of a letter to a friend, a manifesto upon the present position of France. In this he says: "Now, as seventeen years ago, I am convinced, and I affirm, that hereditary monarchy is the sole refuge in which France, after so many storms, may at last find repose and happiness. It would be to court deception to pursue, apart from such a monarchy, the realization of the legitimate reforms, rightly called for by so many enlightened men, to seek for stability in combinations of chance or of arbitrary rule, to banish Christian right from society, and to base on expedients the fruitful alliance of authority and freedom. May the day arrive, so long desired by me, in which I may at length serve my country. Heaven knows with what pleasure I would give my life to save France.

CHURCH OF ROME.

Fresh Rumors from the Ecumenical Council—Concerning the Question of Papal Infallibility.

Rome (Dec. 12) Correspondence Morning Herald.

I can commence this letter with a budget of information of the very highest importance; information which I should telegraph to you if the authorities here would permit my doing anything of the kind, which they certainly would not. I may premise that my authority is of the highest possible nature, and were I to name him universal credence would be obtained for what I am about to state. To begin with, then, the Pope, in an interview which he granted to the Bishops of Italy in a body, spoke out very plainly on the question of Papal Infallibility. He had not, he said, been the one to bring the point into notice and discussion, and as far as he was concerned, the question might well have been allowed to sleep, as it had slept for many hundreds of years. Even as it was, he should be sorry to see it raised if it excited bitter discussion and dissension, or if there were the slightest chance of their being a cause of disunion. But upon one point, he told the Italian Bishops, he did feel most strongly, and he had a right to expect, and did expect, that the Council would go with him. The matter he referred to was the Syllabus of 1864, and he confidently trusted that it would be accepted by them, in all ethical and social questions, as the general basis of their decisions, seeing that it embodied the fundamental maxims of the Catholic Church. So much for the spirit, if not letter, of the remarks addressed by his Holiness to the Bishops nearer home. To the Bishops of Ireland, who have likewise had an interview with him, he expressed himself with equal clearness; but his observations were addressed in particular to one of the modern errors condemned by the Syllabus. He told these subjects of the British Crown that the chief point to be kept steadily in view by them was that cardinal principle of the Church, by virtue of which liberty of conscience, so much belauded nowadays, is utterly disapproved of. All their powers, religious and political, must be addressed to opposing such a dangerous and abominable license. So far the information I have given you may be relied upon with the utmost confidence; but what I am now going to state, though proceeding from the same high authority to which I am indebted for the preceding intelligence, must be regarded as only a sincere and very decided opinion, arrived at under circumstances which afford special opportunities for forming an opinion. What I am told is, that at the present moment the Ultramontanes are directing their energies exclusively to the carrying of the infallibility question. They are making the most strenuous efforts to get it passed by decree before the Epiphany—the day on which, as I informed you in a previous letter, the next solemn meeting of the Council in St. Peter's is to take place—in order that, on that Feast, the 6th of January, the infallibility of the Pope may be proclaimed to the whole Catholic world, to be accepted as an article of faith under pain of eternal damnation, henceforth and forever. I am happy to be able to add that the same authority—as likely to be accurately informed on this point as any person in Europe—feels pretty confident that in this ambitious design they will be disappointed. You will remember that I have all along professed myself incredulous as to the dogma of Papal infallibility ever being established; but you must understand the above opinion as referring only to what will happen by the 6th of January. Nevertheless, if it be true—of which I myself entertain no doubt—that the whole strength and influence of the Sacred College, backed by the intrigues of the Jesuits, and assisted by the burning zeal of such prelates as the Archbishop of Westminster and the Archbishop of Malines, are being concentrated on the conversion of the bulk of the Fathers of the Council to the doctrine of Papal Infallibility before three weeks more have elapsed; and if it should turn out that those three weeks have passed away without the cherished scheme having been accomplished, then, I think, we shall not be presumptuous in entertaining the hope that the Church has escaped the danger of saddling herself and the consciences of her children with the burden of another dogma, more arrogant and preposterous than any she has yet chosen to enforce.

Musical.

Y. M. C. A. CONCERT.

Long before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, every seat and almost every standing place was occupied by the large audience present at the last of the two holiday concerts given by this Association. The popularity of these concerts cannot be questioned, but it is far from being solely due to "popular prices." The managers though, it should be said, are conscientious in their endeavors to secure good artists and a pleasing programme. Miss KELLOGG, Miss MARKSTEIN, Mr. BERGE and Mr. HILL were the interpreters of the programme yesterday afternoon, and the time was certainly very pleasantly spent, thanks to their efforts. Miss KELLOG's rendering of "Pipele," and her singing of "Beware" in response to an *encore*, delighted the audience, while Mr. BERGE with the overture to "Norma" on the organ, Miss MARKSTEIN with WEHLI's grand qalse for the piano, and Mr. HILL with the romanza "Ah, simple maiden;" won well-merited applause and recognition. Any attempt to make good music popular and to bring it within easy reach of all classes deserves to succeed. We are therefore very glad to chronicle the most satisfactory results which attended yesterday's reunion.

LOCAL POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

Election of Officers of the District Associations—The Consolidated General Committee.

The Republicans of New-York met in their respective Assembly Districts last evening, and elected officers of their associations and delegates to a General Committee for 1870, pursuant to the compact for reorganizing and consolidating the party in this City. The election resulted as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Officers.—President, Henry Smith; First Vice-President, Nathan Kingsley, Jr.; Second Vice-President, Joseph C. Scully; Recording Secretary, John W. Heape; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. H. Bailey; Treasurer, Samuel N. La Comte.

Delegates to General Committee.—Nathan Kingsley, Senior, Andrew W. Leggett, William Buckley, James Lee, Amos Stookey.

SECOND DISTRICT.

The Second Assembly District election was held at the Shakespeare Hotel, and was very closely contested. The two factions were headed respectively by DENNIS MCLAUGHLIN and DENNIS SHEA, and party spirit ran high throughout the election. In the early part of the evening a serious disturbance was anticipated and a second detachment of Police sent for, but their services were only required to keep back a crowd of roughs and repeaters who had assembled at the entrance to the booth. At the close of the poll a rush was made for the ballots, but the would-be thieves were easily repelled. The following ticket was elected:

Officers.—President, Dennis Shea; First Vice-President, John McCue; Second Vice-President, William Cookley; Recording Secretary, Wm. F. Porter; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Knox.

Delegates.—Mark Lanigan, Mathew Stewart, Gilbert Lowe.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Officers.—President, Thomas Mulligan; Vice-Presidents, E. A. Willoughby, David B. Dwire; Secretaries, James C. White, Robert McManus; Treasurer, Sidney Smith.

Delegates.—John Fitch, Philip E. Herrlich, A. Borst.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Officers.—President, James McLaren; Vice-Presidents, James H. Boyle, Archibald Bennett; Secretaries, Thomas Donalds, Thomas B. Bills; Treasurer, Thomas Brown.

Delegates.—James McLaren, George McGrann, E. S. Nevins, Wm. H. McKinney, Henry Bausher.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Officers.—President, William C. Hanna; Vice-Presidents, Joseph K. Butler, Moritz Mohr; Secretaries, Austin Leake, Thos. W. Winterbottom; Treasurer, David Walker.

Delegates.—James Winterbottom, Samuel Nash, William P. McCall, H. B. Mathews, Thomas W. Love, Charles T. Polhamus, Albert Karel, B. A. Mayereau.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Officers.—President, James M. McCartin; First Vice-President, Stephen Holden; Second Vice-President, James Brown; Recording Secretary, Charles H. Spencer; Corresponding Secretary, James H. Anderson; Treasurer, Theodore D. Holmes.

Delegates.—Hugh Nesbitt, Henry A. Smith, Francis Suyder, Wm. H. Anderson, Charles Carrick, Eneas Elliot.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Officers.—President, Joseph Forbes; First Vice-President, William P. Richardson; Second Vice-President, Herman Suckow; Treasurer, Patrick H. Jones; Recording Secretary, George E. Hill; Corresponding Secretary, A. DeWitt Baldwin.

Delegates.—Horatio N. Twombly, William Hepburn, John D. Lawson, T. Herring Bruchard, A. J. H. Duganne, Wilson Green, Henry E. Davies, Cornelius Van Cott, Thomas E. Stuart, Edward Ellsworth

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Officers.—John J. O'Brien, President; George Donaldson, First Vice-President; Edwin F. Kirby, Second Vice-President; John Hayward, Treasurer; John Stinson, Recording Secretary; Horace A. Bliss, Corresponding Secretary; George W. Stevens, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Delegates.—David Miller, William P. Allen, Benj. T. Shaffer, James A. Lucas, Samuel A. Roberts, John N. Lanthier, Samel Cool, Michael Neville, Matthew Davis, Henry Waring.

NINTH DISTRICT.

The election for the Ninth Assembly District was held at Lebanon Hall, Abingdon-square, and was severely contested. The regular ticket was headed by JAMES W. BOOTH for President of the Association, and the opposition ticket by GEORGE E. KEIPER. Immediately after the ballot box was opened, a rush was made, and the lights put out. A scene of great confusion followed, the ballots were thrown over the room, and a number of them are reported to have been destroyed. Two of the Inspectors then left the room, refusing to make any declaration, but after order was restored the following ticket was declared to be elected:

Officers.—President, George E. Keyser; First Vice President, Wm. Alfred Gedney; Second Vice-President, Thomas H. Coppins; Recording Secretary, James Cumming; Corresponding Secretary, Daniel A. Anderson; Treasurer, Wm. H. Christie.

Delegates.—Sinclair Tousey, William B. White, James Galway, William E. Noble, H. C. Robinson, James E. McVeany, William H. Merrill, Jr., George Layland, Jacob R. Riley, Alfred Brady, J. Solis Ritterband, Samuel S. Palmer, John M. Costa.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Officers.—President, Stephen H. Knapp; First Vice-President, Eugene Martin; Second Vice-President, Van R. Wood; Recording Secretary, William Glaser; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. T. Jewell; Treasurer, Henry H. Haight.

Delegates.—Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Martin B. Brown, E. M. Rosenbaum, Eli Taylor, Lewis J. Kirk, Henry S. Wallace, William H. Lockwood, William Butler.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Officers.—President, Marshall O. Roberts; First Vice-President, John V. Gridley; Second Vice-President, Charles C. Pinckney; Treasurer, Seymour A. Bunce; Recording Secretary, Knox McAffee; Corresponding Secretary, Samuel G. Acton.

Delegates.—B. F. Manniere, E. D. Smith, James L. Hastie, D. D. Conover, John Crawford, John H. White, Israel Gillett, John V. Gridley, Eugene Sollyett, C. H. Tucker, John S. Gilmore, D. B. Eaton.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Officers.—President, John Duke; First Vice-President, John L. Smith; Second Vice-President, David Osburn; Recording Secretary, Samuel Young; Corresponding Secretary, Peter Rafferty; Treasurer, Joseph Hazell.

Delegates.—William Burns, Thomas Hays, Jas. McCarthy, Charles McLearn, Henry Cargill, Victor Hamburger.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Officers.—President, Major John A. Meek; Vice-Presidents, Charles J. Day, Wm. C. Zabriskie; Secretaries, Chas. H. Heyzer, Geo. M. Mitchell; Treasurer, Robert Armstrong.

Delegates.—Chas. S. Spencer, Robert Murray, Hugh Gardner, Alexander McLeod, Geo. Ross, John N. Riggins, A. A. Scheidler, James Hunter, Philip Jordan, Henry Comstock.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Officers.—President, John Cochrane; First Vice-President, John J. Kehoe; Second Vice-President, John Stephenson; Recording Secretary, Benj. Giquell; Corresponding Secretary, James McGee; Treasurer, John H. Brady.

Delegates.—John Cochrane, Marshall B. Blake, Benjamin Merritt, Joseph C. Pinckney, Frederick C. Wagner.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Officers.—President, Henry D. Lapaugh; First Vice-President, Ralph P. Barker; Second Vice-President, H. A. Whitfield; Recording Secretary, Robert Hoag; Corresponding Secretary, George F. Satterley; Treasurer, John Hooper.

Delegates.—Isaac J. Oliver, Sheridan Shook, Dr. E. W. Hoeber, Austin A. Fuller, William Starritt, George Hettrick, Hugh Turner, William P. Sampson.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Officers.—President, William Atkinson; First Vice-President, Elbert Roberson; Second Vice-President, Henry Wilson; Recording Secretary, G. Joseph Ruch; Corresponding Secretary, James H. Little; Treasurer, Michael Cregan.

Delegates.—Henry Beeny, Jessee Fonda, Wm. S. Matthews, Jas. M. Thomson, Jr., Wm. E. Duryee, Edward Debois, Henry Rowley, Wm. Laimbeer.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Officers.—President, George P. Bradford; First Vice-President, Philip Schwartz; Second Vice-President, William T. Graff; First Secretary, David B. Mellish; Second Secretary, Alexander Graham; Treasurer, George W. Cregier; Sergeant-at-Arms, William H. Ross.

Delegates.—Wilson Berryman, Benjamin Firth, Charles Willmot, William J. O'Bryan, Ira O. Miller, Milnor Imlay, John R. Russell, B. R. Phelps, Charles A. Flammer, Alfred Lancaster.

In the Seventeenth District there was a general *mêlee* for a time, and clubs and fists were brought into lively play, but the Police finally restored order, and the ticket published was declared elected.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Officers.—President, George H. Van Cleft; First Vice-President, Archibald Johnston; Second Vice-President, Joseph Dixon; Recording Secretary, Wm. T. Black, Corresponding Secretary, Wm. H. O'Neil; Treasurer, E. B. Knox.

Delegates.—George F. Coachmon, Jas. Dennis, Rufus F. Andrews, Chas. A. Arthur, T. F. Rightmire, Thomas J. Coutant, Thomas Murphy, Thos. B. Asten.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Officers.—President, J. O. Hunt; First Vice-President, David Clarke; Second Vice-President, Richard H. Green; Recording Secretary, William H. Waring; Corresponding Secretary, Charles F. Bruder.

Delegates.—Jotham Wilson, Sr., Luther Horton, Thomas Hagan.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Officers.—President, James Jackson; First Vice-President, Walter S. Pinckney; Second Vice-President, Philip Koch; Recording Secretary, Weeks W. Culver; Corresponding Secretary, Albert Bogart; Treasurer, Garrett L. Scuyler.

Delegates.—James B. Taylor, Geo. B. Van Brunt, James Owens, John W. Oliver, Thomas Robinson, George Lambrecht, Geo. Duryea, W. A. Darling, N. H. Babcock.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Officers.—President, William H. De Camp; Vice-Presidents, Henry J. Armstrong, James M. Boyd; Recording Secretary, John Norton; Corresponding Secretary, James McKenna; Treasurer, William E. Pabor.

Delegates.—Charles H. Cooper, William Haw, Jr.; Frank Raymond, James H. Welsh, William F. Haradon, Robert C. Brown, Abram Brown, Jr.; John A. Eagleston, James M. Thompson, Cyrus T. Frost.

On the whole, it appears that the parties favorable to but one organization, and that of pure Republicans, has succeeded. This will prove to be a most gratifying result, long sought for by the friends of Republican unity in this City.

TROUBLES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Divisions in the Tribe of Tammany—Disaffection Among the Warriors—The Ring in Danger—Probable Chance for Honest Men.

There are indications that the Tammany Ring, which has so long controlled the Government of this City and dispensed its immense patronage to suit its own purposes, is about to suffer a breach. The mutterings of discontented warriors of the tribe of Tammany have been heard at intervals for a year past, particularly on the eve of an election, after the announcement of the Ring nominations; but the Tammany leaders have hitherto succeeded in making the disaffected believe that it would be the eternal political death and damnation of any man who should dare to come out in open opposition to the decrees of the Ring. The late municipal election, however, proved by one or two notable instances, that for a Democrat to act independently of the Ring was not such a very dangerous and desperate movement after all. The election of Justice LEDWITH, especially in open defiance of the Sweeny, Tweed and Connolly trio, and in face of the personal enmity of its leader, was a fatal blow to the future sway of that corrupt clique, and a notice to all the disconted followers of Tammany that the Wigwam could be assailed with impunity and even with profit to the assailant. This has emboldened others who have long been restive under the tyranny of the Sachems to speak their minds fairly and above board, and, notwithstanding the next election is ten months off, a movement is already under consideration to form a new organization that will be ready by that time to contest its strength with the Tammany leaders. The chief prizes in the next Fall election will be the offices of Sheriff, Street Commissioner and Comptroller. As the law prevents the incumbent of the first-named office from being a candidate for reëlection, Sheriff O'BRIEN is looking about him for another equally fat berth, and is said to have his eye fixed upon the Street Commissionership. His aspirations in that direction do not meet with favor from the Ring, particularly from "big Injin" TWEED, who, as Deputy Street Commissioner, is really the head of that office and controls its patronage. Then there is the present Comptroller, who wants to be reëlected, and, as a leading member of the Ring which disposes of all the other offices, he claims the right to dispose of that to suit himself. But he has a strong opponent in MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, who has once held the purse strings of the City, and who desires to hold them again. Whatever Ring may be in power, it is essential that it should have a Comptroller in sympathy with it; otherwise the thousand and one raids on the public treasury might meet with formidable obstacles. CONNOLLY has served the present Ring faithfully and without any qualms of conscience, and, if the Ring is to be continued in power, it is no more than right that he should be renominated. If it should be overthrown, as it very likely will be, by a new organization, BRENNAN stands the best chance for the succession. Then with regard to the Sheriffalty, it is said that O'BRIEN not only wants the Street Commissionership for himself, but demands the right to name the successor to his present position. This the Ring are not willing to concede any more than they are willing to favor his scheme for ousting TWEED from the Street Commissionership and seating himself in his place. While the Ring fears the growing power and influence of the Sheriff over a large class of voters whom it desires to retain in its ranks, yet it does not wish to bear the odium that would attach to Tammany by admitting him to what might seem a controlling influence in its counsels. And it must be admitted that any rival organization to Tammany in which the Sheriff assumed the part of leader, would hardly command the support of that class of Democrats whose participation in the movement would be necessary to enlist the sympathy of the public and ensure success. Much as the people detest the thraldom of the present Ring, they are not yet in a mood to throw it off for a still more detestable yoke; or in other words, to "jump out of the frying pan into the fire." While, therefore, the Anti-Tammany movement now under consideration may not result in any immediate action or assume a definite shape until next Summer, it nevertheless indicates how wide spread is the disaffection, even in the Democratic ranks, against the rule of the Tammany clique, who have so long plundered the City for their own benefit, and shows that the opportunity is at hand when, by proper action on the part of the people, its power may be broken. The great contest in the next election will be for Comptroller. With the proper man in that office much of the corruption in our City politics might be checked, and the wholesale robbery now daily committed on the public treasury to support a vile political organization, and keep the wheels of the Tammany machine in motion, might be prevented. It is already settled that there will be two, and probably three, Democratic candidates in the field for that office at the next election. An excellent opportunity will therefore be offered for a union of the honest men of all parties in a combined effort to overthrow the corrupt and despotic Ring in this City and place a man at the head of the Finance Department who will protect the people from the shameless robbery under which they have so long suffered. The movement to this end should be instituted by Democrats of standing and character, and the candidate put in nomination should be a man who could command the support of good men of all parties. Whether those engaged in the present Anti-Tammany movement are the right kind of men for the work remains to be seen; but the opportunity is now offered for organizing an opposition party which, if properly managed, and by the right kind of leaders, cannot fail of success. And it is none too soon to commence the movement. The Tammany Ring intend by their legislation at Albany this Winter to so strengthen their power and increase their patronage in this City that they can perpetuate their dominion as long as they like. But there is a limit to the capabilities even of the Ring, as there is a limit to human endurance. They cannot heal the divisions already made in the Tammany ranks without buying up all the disaffected, and they cannot buy them all up without swamping the City treasury and bankrupting the taxpayers. They have already distributed sinecure berths enough among their retainers to support a good-sized municipality, but they cannot provide sinecure offices for the entire rank and file of their party without at last producing a revolt among the taxpayers that will put a speedy end to their career.

THE LEWIS ABDUCTION.

More of the Troubles of the Lewis Family—Mrs. Dr. Lewis Again on the Stand—Attempts at Reconciliation.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Lewis kidknapping case was resumed yesterday, in the room of the Supreme Court, General Term. The large room was densely crowded with lawyers, witnesses, members of the Press, and spectators, who appeared to be interested in the proceedings. As our readers are already aware, this is a proceeding to obtain by *habeas corpus* the possession of a little girl aged about 7 years, who, it is alleged, was stolen or abducted from her mother, Mrs. LEWIS, from Boston, where the parties resided, during the pendency of a divorce suit brought in Massachusetts by the wife against her husband, Dr. LEWIS, on the ground of adultery. All the material facts, as well as much of the testimony, have appeared in the TIMES.

The first witness called yesterday on the part of Dr. Lewis, was a *Mrs. Wilder*, the maternal aunt of Dr. Lewis: She testified that she lived with Dr. Lewis and his wife at Jamaica Plains during the Summer of 1868; that Mrs. Allen called there one afternoon and inquired for Mrs. Lewis; Mrs. Wilder, the witness, told her that she had gone to the St. James Hotel; Mrs. Allen then said, "Has she gone to see that rascal?" alluding as witness believed to Dr. Lewis; it might have been that instead of "rascal" she said "devil;" Mrs. Allen then added, "I would see him d——d first;" witness had noticed nothing but kindness and affection between Dr. and Mrs. Lewis during her stay there; she went to their house, in answer to a letter, for the purpose of seeing Mrs. Lewis; she went there on the 20th of April, which was about the time of the service of the papers in the divorce suit which Mrs. Lewis commenced against her husband; Mrs. Lewis being engaged witness was shown into a lower room, where Mrs. Richmond and Mrs. Allen were; the latter was there all the time: she was exceedingly bitter in her remarks about and denunciations of Dr. Lewis; she called upon God to take him out of her sight repeatedly; she wanted God to take him away in some manner immediately; she said he was one of the vilest men she had ever known; while calling upon God to take him away, she raised her hands, and it appeared to be devotional so far as any one could manifest devotion in her then spirit and temper; witness soon went to Mrs. Lewis' room, and that lady told her that everything had been pleasantly and amicably settled between herself and her husband; that for some time before she had been very unhappy, but that now all things were arranged satisfactorily, and that she was then happier than she had been for a long time; she said she had talked with her husband, and she believed him to be innocent; for some time before she said she had been very unhappy, but now her husband having explained everything and made it pleasant to her she was happy; very soon, she said, they would go to housekeeping and she anticipated a very pleasant life in the future; she went out to the door to take leave of her sister, Mrs. Richmond; and in a very few minutes she came back sobbing and crying and wringing her hands, and exclaiming, "If I go back to Henry I do it at the expense of all my friends; I must give up all my friends."

Georgiana Wyman testified that she was the nurse to Corinne, the child in question; she had been its nurse for six years; she confirmed the testimony as to the statement of Mrs. Allen on the occasion of her visit to Jamaica Plains; she agreed with Mrs. Wilder, except that she thought and said that Mrs. Allen called Dr. Lewis "a devil," and not "a rascal;" during the six years she lived in the family, Dr. Lewis was always very polite and usually very affectionate; she saw no cruelty on his part; sometimes there were differences in words, but that was so in all families; when in the Spring she went with the family to Mrs. Allen's, she frequently heard Mrs. Allen call the doctor bad names; she used very improper language toward him; she often called him "a devil;" she said he was contemptible; that he interfered with her affairs, and that he sought to take the reins of the whole family in his hands; she never heard the wife speak kindly to the husband, but she had very often heard him speak kindly and affectionately to her. On cross-examination, the witness said that, down to February, 1868, Dr. Lewis had lived at Jamaica Plains.

Dr. J. H. Macomber testified that he was a former partner of Dr. Lewis; in June last, in the presence of the child, Dr. Lewis and himself, Mr. Richmond said he was fighting this thing, meaning the divorce suit, and he would do his very best, at the same time using a very vulgar and profane adjective; the occasion was when a settlement was proposed to be effected; Mr. Richmond brought the child there so that the father might see it; Mr. Richmond seemed very much in earnest, though he did not seem especially out of temper; Dr. Lewis now resides in New-York; he left Boston for the purpose of establishing himself in New-York as a physician; there was nothing jocular about the remark of Mr. Richmond when he used the vulgar adjectives.

The examination was here closed on the part of the respondents.

Mrs. LEWIS was further questioned and her testimony concluded the examination. It was finally arranged that the counsel should sum up on Friday next before Judge CARDOZO, at Special Term.

THE MURDERED WATCHMAN.

Arrest of the Accused—Coroner's Inquest on the Body of Thomas Hayes—Important Testimony of Mrs. Hayes—Some Revelations About the Junk Business.

EDWARD PERRY, the junkman, suspected of having killed THOMAS HAYES, late watchman at HARBECK's stores, in Furman-street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, finding that he was closely tracked by the Police and that escape was impossible, surrendered himself to the authorities at Jefferson Market yesterday morning, and was subsequently taken to Brooklyn and handed over to the authorities there. While PERRY sat in the Coroner's office, District-Attorney MORRIS entered and asked if he was there. He at once stood up and pulled out a paper and said: "Here, Mr. MORRIS, my character has been assailed, and it is likely to affect the reputation of my family." He was then taken to the District-Attorney's office, and Judge TROY being there PERRY was at once committed to jail to await further action.

Coroner WHITEHILL last evening commenced an inquest on the body of THOMAS HAYES, the murdered watchman, in his office at the Court House. District-Attorney MORRIS was present to watch the proceedings. The first witness was Mrs. HAYES, wife of the deceased.

Eliza Hayes testified: About the 7th or 8th of December my husband told me on coming home in the morning from his work, that on the preceding night Perry had come to him and said, "They have not got the $1 000 for anybody yet;" my husband asked him "Who had not got the $1,000?" Perry replied, "The Lightning Company (and some one else whose name I do not remember) had offered that reward;" my husband told him that he had better be an honest man and make an honest living; Perry said to my husband, "What are you going to do? are you going to let me work?" My husband said "No, a pound you shall never steal from that dock while I can defend my employer's property;" Perry told my husband that he would take it; my husband repeated that he should not while he was there; my husband said that Perry then said to him that he carried a pistol, (I forget how many barrels he said where in it,) and that he would blow the brains out of him, and every other man, as far as it would go, before he would be arrested; a few nights after my husband told me Perry came to him while on duty, and asked him if he had made up his mind to let him go to work; my husband said that Perry offered him $500; my husband told him that he had lived to be 35 years of age without taking a bribe from a thief, and that he should not take one from him; Perry then said that he would be square with him; on the morning of the 28th inst. my husband told me that, on the previous night (Monday) Perry said to him, while on duty, "I will spend $500 or $1,000 to get you off the dock;" my husband then said to Perry, "Never let me catch you on this dock again;" have been told by my husband repeatedly that he was afraid Perry would kill him, because he would not allow him to steal.

Charles Stanton testified regarding Perry's occupation, but said he knew nothing about the murder, except what he had seen in the newspapers.

William Coon testified that he had known Perry for two years and a half; worked for him about twenty times; never steady; last worked for him six weeks ago; had known things taken off the dock; the watchman being "fixed." there was no difficulty in the way. The remainder of this witness' testimony was irrelevant to the case.

The inquest was adjourned until to-night.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health held its usual weekly meeting yesterday, Hon. GEO. B. LINCOLN, President, in the chair.

Colonel BLISS stated that, in seven suits against Trinity Church, the agent, Mr. DICK, said that Colonel HASTINGS had granted an extension of time. He was bound to say this was not the fact, and the work required had not been done. The suits were ordered to be discontinued on payment of $50.

Colonel BLISS reported that Judge LANE, of the Sixth Judicial District, had decided all kerosene suits brought before him adversely to the Board; he would, therefore, carry the cases up on appeal, with permission of the Board. Permission was granted.

On motion of Dr. SMITH, the sum of $500 was ordered to be paid to the legal guardian of the child of the late Dr. RANDALL, for the benefit of the child, this amount being for services rendered by the doctor in making maps and charts for the Board.

Reports were presented showing that a large number of cow stables in Brooklyn were dirty and ill-ventilated.

On motion of Dr. STONE suits were ordered to be commenced immediately in such cases as should seem to the attorney to require legal measures.

The Board then adjourned.

The Erie Railroad Company Censured by a Coroner's Jury.

J. P. COOPER, Justice of the Peace, held an inquest on Tuesday, at Rutherford Park, N. J., to inquire into the cause of the death of LOUIS MILLER. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased was driving across the Erie Railway track about 7:30 A. M., when the express train No. 12 came along. The engineer and fireman and other witnesses were examined, and it appeared that no flagman is placed at this crossing, though from 300 to 400 vehicles daily cross, and that it is impossible from the nature of the ground that an approaching train can be seen till a crossing vehicle is close to the track.

The jury rendered the following verdict:

That LOUIS MILLER came to his death by being struck by the express train No. 12, and we hold that the Erie Railway Company are censurable for not having a flagman at the crossing at all times.

The witnesses all concurred in the opinion that a flagman was absolutely necessary to prevent such accidents in future.

The Fire Commissioners—Scarcity of Hydrants.

At the regular meeting of the Fire Commissioners held yesterday, a report was received from District Engineer SULLIVAN, stating the scarcity of street hydrants in his districts, and designating sixty-eight localities where they are needed. This report being indorsed by acting Chief Engineer PERLEY, was approved by the Board. C. I. and J. N. CHESTER, contractors for building the new fire alarm telegraph, reported a plan for establishing a system to insure absolutely correct and uniform time in the working of the telegraph, which was taken under consideration. LEVI LONG, of No. 149 Chatham-street, being reported as selling kerosene oil under the standard test, legal proceedings were ordered to be taken against him.

One More Unfortunate.

Tuesday night a young woman was found disabled in the street, and, being taken to the Seventh Precinct Station House, it was discovered that she had taken laudanum, with the intention of ending her life. After she had been relieved of the drug, she stated that her name is AURELIA MARENGO, and that having been led astray by Captain GEORGE FULLER, of the canal boat *A. M. Baker*, now lying at Union Dock, Jersey City, with whom she had since lived, becoming weary of her degraded condition, and seeing no prospect of ever being better, in a moment of despondency she had sought the forgetfulness of the grave. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital, in order that she might have proper medical treatment until she fully recovers. The Police had no means or power to extend her any further aid.

An Officer Dismissed in Open Session by the Police Commissioners.

Commissioner BOSWORTH yesterday investigated a number of charges against patrolmen, the most interesting of the cases being that of Patrolman CHARLES LOEWENS, of the Twentieth Precinct. It will be remembered that the witnesses in the case of REMSEN and HANNIGAN spoke of a third policeman being with them in the Mansion Stables and barroom on the night of the robbery, taking part in the carouse while in full uniform. Diligent inquiries were made by the Commissioners for this third man, not because it was supposed that he was concerned in the robbery, but because he was shirking his duty in being in the saloon. These inquiries, after several days, were successful, and as a consequence LOEWENS was yesterday brought to trial. He was identified by several witnesses as having been in the barroom, and some thought he had drank. In his defence he admitted that he had been in the saloon, saying he went there first because he supposed from the noises he heard that there was a disturbance going on that required his presence, and finding REMSEN and HANNIGAN [illegible] endeavoring to get them out. Commissioners BOSWORTH, BRENNAN and MANIERRE had been present during the whole of the investigation, and when LOEWENS had concluded his statement he was dismissed from the Department by a unanimous vote taken in open session. His shield and buttons were immediately afterward taken from him in the office of the Chief Clerk.

The Ramsey-Erie Suit—Defense of Judge Balcom.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I regret to see in this morning's TIMES a fresh attack upon one of the most upright Judges in this State, and that too, made without advancing a single new argument, or replying to the arguments of the Judge.

You have assumed throughout this discussion that Judge BALCOM has acted in some unusual manner, and has granted some special accommodation to the Erie directors. Judge BALCOM's opinion shows, what every decent lawyer in this State knew, that the course of practice, by virtue of which he interfered, was perfectly regular, usual and proper. You do not reply to one of the arguments by which this has been demonstrated; nay, you admit this hearing came in due course before Judge BALCOM, and yet you repeat insinuations affecting the reputation of a Judge, against whose integrity neither you nor any one else can bring a charge supported by the slightest shadow of even hearsay evidence.

Although it has been within my personal knowledge that every insinuation which you have made against the Judge in this matter was utterly groundless, I have forborne to reply to them, in the hope that the arguments and judicial decision in Mr. RAMSEY's suit would give you an occasion for withdrawing gracefully from an untenable position.

You make it the chief foundation of your complaints, that, to use your own language, "The case was first heard before Judge MURRAY." Now, in fact, the case never was heard by Judge MURRAY. He granted certain orders, the contents of which he did not fully know, upon certain papers, only a part of which he read, containing statements which he supposed were made upon knowledge, but which were in fact only hearsay, and upon the strength of further hearsay statements, which were not reduced to writing, and which the defendants therefore could not answer. These circumstances were stated to me by Judge MURRAY himself, in the presence of Hon. A. J. PARKER. It is needless to add that only counsel from one side attended before Judge MURRAY, but it is a fact worth noting, that his orders were granted in open Court, and that not one single word of argument was addressed to the Court upon the subject during its entire session that day. I will not do Judge MURRAY so gross an injustice as to presume that he listened in private to any argument upon a matter presented to him in open Court, that being a practice to which I have never myself resorted, and an attempt at which an honorable Judge would severely rebuke. There was, then, absolutely no hearing before Judge MURRAY, and your entire hypothesis falls to the ground.

In the next place, while it may be a pity that the heads of the entire community are not intrusted to the mercy of a single Judge, it is certain that the law does not provide us with any such blessed system. It even makes it impossible for litigants to consent to any such practice. In this particular case the law provided no remedy whatever before Judge MURRAY, so far as the defendants had the means of ascertaining when the orders were served upon them. Judge MURRAY had granted his orders in Court, and he had not the power to vacate them unless he was regularly holding Court. So far as could be learned, either then or since, he ceased to sit in Court for some days after granting his *ex parte* orders. It is possible that he was holding an adjourned Court; but if so, the defendants and their counsel neither knew nor believed such to be the case; and as the Judge lives in a remote country village, twenty miles distant from the nearest railroad or telegraph station, it was impossible to learn promptly from him whether he was holding Court. In the absence of such information the statute prescribed only one course to be pursued, and that was the one which was taken. It was not merely regular and right, but it was absolutely the only possible course allowed by law.

The motion to vacate these orders being then regularly noticed, Judge BALCOM was asked by me to stay proceedings under them until that motion could be heard. This stay would have been granted by any Judge. Judge MURRAY himself has since said in open Court that he would have granted it had he been asked to do so. Judges CLERKE and PARKER, two of the most upright and honored Justices of this State, afterwards granted a stay of proceedings in the case, upon the same grounds as did Judge BALCOM. Neither one of them did anything more than it was his plain duty to do. None but a thoroughly dishonest or cowardly Judge would have refused such relief, which amounted to nothing more than giving both sides an opportunity to be heard at the earliest day.

You have followed up the gross misrepresentations of your previous articles by again misrepresenting the opinion of Judge BALCOM, published yesterday. The Judge nowhere said, as you asserted, that "There was nothing stated on Mr. RAMSEY's complaint that calls upon a Court to take any proceedings," but he does say, and very rightly, that in the absence of a single fact, supported by anything more than hearsay evidence, there was no ground upon which Judge MURRAY's orders could be sustained. As to the order of reference, the setting aside of which offends you so much, the Judge cited law enough to show that it could not be sustained. There were two such orders; one was a part of the order for a receiver, and only authorized a reference to ascertain what property ought to pass to a receiver. Of course that was of no use if no receiver was to be appointed, and the order of receivership being set aside, this reference fell with it. The other order of reference was made while there was no motion pending, and in the clearest possible violation of statute law. So palpable was this, that no counsel have ever attempted to defend this branch of the order. It may be very desirable that some such reference should be had, and if any real creditor of the Erie Railway Company will employ a lawyer who knows anything, he can get such a reference in due course. Mr. RAMSEY can even now obtain it, if he only knows how. He is a lawyer himself, and if he does not know how to get what he wants, I am under no obligation to tell him, nor is any Judge at liberty to violate the law in order to accommodate him.

You will not expect me to argue fully the propositions of law which I have here asserted. Speaking as you do, professedly as a layman, it will be useless to cite legal precedents. I send herewith, for your private benefit, a copy of the points used on the argument at Binghamton, and venture to assert that you cannot find a single disinterested lawyer in the entire State, whose name would command any degree of public confidence, who will undertake to confute that argument, and to assert, over his own name, that Judge BALCOM could rightly have decided otherwise than he did. The subject has been a matter of discussion among the Bench and Bar throughout the State, and the sentiment of both is substantially unanimous in condemnation of the orders which the Judge has just set aside.

Yours, obediently, THOS. G. SHEARMAN.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1869.

Never say Dye or "Not a Dye;" but ask for PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Examine it, you will find it clear; shake it, you will see that it has no sediment; apply it to your head, beard, whiskers or moustaches, if gray or grizzled, and the color they were before they faded will return to them.—*Advertisement.*

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"We have had one of GROVER & BAKER's machines in our house for twelve years. It has done all our work in the most satisfactory manner, and is never out of order. We unhesitatingly pronounce it the best family machine made. No money would induce us to part with this our pride—a faithful assistant, always ready and never failing us. Mrs. S. N. KELLOGG, Sherman House, Chicago."—*Advertisement.*

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The Diaphragm Filter, manufactured by ALEXANDER MCKENZIE & CO., is the kind of porus filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. For sale by the plumbers. JAMES B. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.—*Advertisement.*

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Foreign Intelligence.

Frightful Accident in an English Theatre; the Excitement in Ireland; The War in Cuba; Reported Wreck of the Yacht Meteor; A New Translation of the Burlingame Treaty; The Ecumenical Council; Resignation of the French Ministry; The Red River Revolt.

Political Affairs.

Reconstruction in Arkansas and Virginia; The Georgia Legislature; The Texas Election.

General Topics.

The Last Moments, Death and Funeral of Ex-Secretary Stanton; A Vindication of Mr. Peabody's Course During the War by Thurlow Weed; Opinions of the Press on the Reduction of Taxation; Religious Items; Horrible Murder Near Utica; Clay and Adams Playing "All Fours;" Modifications of the Tariff; In a Quicksand.

Local News.

Prospect Park Water Supply; An Enormous Canal Basin; Meeting of Capitalists in Regard to the Tennessee State Debt; Sentence of the Police Thieves; The Masked Ball Orgies; A Colony for Colorado.

Agricultural.

Emigration to Georgia and Texas; The Farmers of Quebec; What Becomes of Worn-out Horses; A Pomological Garden Wanted; How to Build and Arrange Model Stables; Improved Self-Feeder; Steam Plowing in America; Disturbing Sheep; Horse Gears.

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

Editorial Comments.

The New Alabama Correspondence; How Shall the Surplus be Applied? Corrupt Influences in Prison Management; Virginia Still Kept Out; Restrictions that Drive Away Capital; Edwin M. Stanton; Free Trade vs. Protection in France; The Cost of Transportation—How it May be Cheapened; Our Public Schools; Commissioner Wells' Report—The Burden of Taxation.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers, in any part of the country, for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Valuable and Reliable.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will be found invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in cases of coughs, colds, &c. For public speakers and singers, [and those who overtax the voice, they are useful in relieving an irritated throat, and will render articulation easy. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

Watches.

WATCHES. WATCHES.

BOVEL & COURVOISIER gold and silver nickel Watches, suitable for NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, at wholesale prices until Jan. 1. For sale by QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Manufacturers and Importers of Nickel Watches, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

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These goods were made expressly for our house, and are unequaled in MUSICAL EXCELLENCE.

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Swiss Carved Goods Suitable for the Holiday trade, at Swiss Mf'g Co., No. 36 E. 14th-st., Union-sq.

MARRIED.

BEECH—WILDES.—On Tuesday, Dec. 28, at No. 30 Pemberton-square, Boston, by Rev. N. H. Murrey, HERBERT BEECH, of New-York, to RUTH ADELAIDE, youngest daughter of the late Solomon Wildes.

CROWELL—BEERS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 29, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. Maffett, No. 145 West 22d-st., by Rev. John E. Cookman, JAMES H. CROWELL to Miss SARAH E. BEERS, all of this City.

FERRO—CARHART.—At Dry Brook, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's mother, on Monday, Dec. 27, by Rev. Father O'Conner, EDMOND FERRO, of Bogota, Colombia, S. A., to ALICE E., eldest daughter of the late Jeremiah Carhart, of this City. No cards.

SMITH—WAGER.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 23, at the residence of Geo. W. Wager, by Rev. L. R. Dickinson, EDWARD K. SMITH, of New-York City, to ANNIE E. WAGER, formerly of Brownville. No cards.

DIED.

CLEVELAND.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 28, MARIA FRASER, daughter of Cyrus and Emily P. Cleveland.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COCHRAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 28, CHARLES P. COCHRAN, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 4 East 35th-st., on Friday, the 31st inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

HEARTT.—At Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 28, CATHARINE LAMBERSON, wife of Jonas C. Heartt, in the 77th year of her age.

LANDON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, MARY LOUISA, wife of Elijah Landon, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Quincy-st., third house southeast of Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock, on Friday, Dec. 31.

LOOKER.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 27, suddenly, MARY A., wife of J. Halsey Looker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, John E. Royce, No. 225 West 20th-st., New-York.

MEGRATH.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 29, at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Robert Smith, Chesnutwood, near Newark, N. J., ROBERT SMITH MEGRATH, only son of George and Sarah G. Megrath, in the 8th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 30 West 19th-st., New-York, on Friday, 31st inst., at 2 P. M.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 29, at 8 A. M., JOHN FOSTER, the only child of John B. and Margaret A. Moore, aged 10 months and 22 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandparents, No. 218 East 18th-st., on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 11 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Etruscan, Carbuncle, Garnet, Turquoise, Coral, Pearl, Cameo, Byzantine, Mosaic, Onyx, &c., &c., for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., and No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

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UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

A special meeting of the Club will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, to listen to addresses on the life, character and services of the late Secretary Stanton.

J. LANGDON WARD, Secretary.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe on Thursday, Dec. 30, 1869, will close at this Office at 12 M., and at the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:05 A. M.; C and O, 11:30 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M.: F and G, 10:50 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:

THE JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE;

A Quarterly Review of Diseases of the Nervous System, Medical Jurisprudence and Anthropology. Edited by WM. A. HAMMOND, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, and of Clinical Medicine, in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, &c.

CONTENTS:

I. Idiocy, as the Effect of Social Evils, and as the Creative Cause of Physiological Education. By EDWARD SEGUIN, M. D.
II. Hereditary Influence (Hérédité) in Mental Diseases. By JAMES J. O'DEA, M. D.
III. Physical and Moral Transmissions from Parents to Children. By E. P. LE PROHON.
IV. Electro-Physiognomy. By M. L. EDGWORTH M. D.
V. Helvetius. By T. EDWARDS CLARK, M. D.
VI. A Review of the Literature of Insanity for the Year 1868. By JEROME C. SMITH, M. D.
VII. Monsters and the Law. By T. EDWARDS CLARK, M. D.

Under the heading of "REPORTS UPON REMEDIES" will be found an interesting article on the Hydrate of Chloral, by D. F. LINCOLN, M. D. "CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE" contains full notices of recent publications, and in the "CHRONICLES" will be found a rare collection of important cases of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, as well as interesting and valuable selections of Miscellaneous, Scientific and Professional Items and Observations.

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THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.

VOL. XX., NO. 39. DECEMBER, 1869.

(Full supply now ready.)

CONTENTS:

I.—Hindoo Mythology and its Influence.
II.—Hugo and Sainte Beuve.
III.—The Greek Church.
IV.—Woman's Rights viewed Physiologically and Historically.
V.—Robin Hood and his Times.
VI.—Our Millionaires and their Influence.
VII.—Gladstone on the Heroic Ages.
VIII.—Eclipses and their Phenomena.
IX.—Notices and Criticisms.

The President's Message and the Treasury Secretary's Report are slightly reviewed under the head of "Belles Letters." Some Comparisons. All should understand the physiological and anatomical explanation of Woman's Rights, as well as the historical and biographical explanation of Avarice and its work. Nor should the difference between genuine and spurious Insurance be overlooked. Various kinds of books searchingly examined as usual. Education, or educators not forgotten.

The *Review* may be had from agents in all parts of the country. General Agents, American News Company. Subscription, $5 a year, in advance. A specimen copy sent by the editor, postage paid, to any part of the United States or British America on receipt of $1 25.

EDW. I. SEARS, LL.D.,
Editor and Proprietor, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. OLIPHANT.
MISS THACKERAY.
CHARLES LEVER.
ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

No. 1,335,—the first of the New Year,—of LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, contains a story by Miss THACKERAY, and Part II. of a new serial by Mrs. OLIPHANT. Another serial by CHARLES LEVER (which promises to be his best) is also begun in this periodical.

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To subscribers who remit $8 for the year 1870, the numbers of December, 1869, are sent GRATIS. These numbers contain the beginning of Mrs. OLIPHANT's novel; also, a complete story of Russian Life, translated for the LIVING AGE; ANTHONY TROLLOPE's story of the "Turkish Bath;" and the usual large amount of scientific, literary, historical, and political matter.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A referee's sale once more disturbed the solitude of the Exchange rooms yesterday, when JAMES M. MILLER disposed of six lots on Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh-street, under the direction of DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr. The first lots put up were struck down at $1,850 each to JOHN O'CONNOR, who was also the purchaser of the remainder of the property. He found some sharp competition after bidding off four lots, and the last two were run up to $2,225 each.

WILLIAM H. RAYNOR and POTTER BROTHERS have sold at private sale 117 lots on the Kingsbridge road, or Broadway, and the Boulevard, bounded on the north by One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-street, for $263,200. This property belonged to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and is in one of the most promising far up-town districts. Broadway and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-street have been opened to the width of 100 feet at this point, and the Boulevard is 150 feet wide. Mr. RAYNOR also reports the sale of one lot on the southeast corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-first street, 100 feet by 25, for $17,500.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

By James M. Miller.

2 lots s. w. corner 4th-av. and 111th-st., each 80x25.3 ft., each	$1,850
2 lots w. s. 4th-av., 50.6 ft. from 111th-st., each 80x25.2, each	1,825
2 lots s. s. 111th-st., 80 ft. w. 4th-av., each 100.10x25, each	2,225

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Delancey-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Pitt-st., 25x75	$8,000
1st-st., s. s., 286.1 ft. e. of 2d-av., h. and l., 20.7x69.8	23,500
2d-st., s. s., 54 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x22	7,220
12th-st., s. s., 434.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25.9x103.6	20,500
17th-st., s. s., 204 ft. e. of 8th-av., 52.9x64.5	41,750
21st-st., s. s., 193.9 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.9x98.9	18,000
33d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 17.6x42	7,500
106th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x201.10	28,000
125th-st., s. s. 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x1 block	24,000
143d-st., s. s. 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x99.11	4,000
Madison-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 45th-st., 25x100	16,500
Madison-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 45th-st., 25x100	16,500
Madison-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 44th-st., 25x100	16,500
6th-av., No. 15, 17.10x94.4	nom.
9th-av., w. s., 76.8 ft. s. of 83d-st., 50x100	10,000
10th-av., w. s., bet. 13th and 17th sts., 184x260	134,000

Leases Recorded.

3d-av. and 87th-st., n. w. corner, 21 years, for the first 7 years, per year, $2,500, and for the last 14 years, per year	$3,000
5th-st., No. 435, 3½ years, per year	780
7th-av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of 58th-st., 30x80, 5½ years, per annum	1,200
7th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 59th-st., 125x100x50.5x50x200.10x50x25.5x100.3 } 58th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x50.5, 3 5-12 years, per year	19,000
22d-st., n. s., between 2d and 3d avs., 5 years, per year	1,200
9th-av. and 45th st., s. e. corner, 3 7-12 years, per year	800
4th-av. and 129th-st., s. w. corner, 10 years, per year	6,600
Broadway, Nos. 873 and 875, 9½ years, per year	4,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hempstead.

W. s., adjoining highway leading from Mad's to Raynor's, adjoining Smith's	$480

Newtown.

Lot No. 586, map of Francis and Eve Duryea's farm, 25x100	$3,000
Lots Nos 41 and 43, map of East Williamsburg, 50x100	325
Lots Nos. 37 and 39, map of East Williamsburg, 50x100	260

Astoria.

Rapplea-st., w. s., lot No. 45, 50x200	$900
Bedford-st., n. w. s., lot No. 56, 50x100	700

Winfield.

Lot No. 20, block G, map of Winfield No. 2	$240

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of Nevins-st., h. and l., 20x90	$8,500
Carroll-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of Court-st., 22x100	5,750
Degraw-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Classon-av., 262x50x131x43.5x--x10.6	3,825
Douglass-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Albany-av.--x-- } Warren-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Troy-av., 102.6x25.8x96.8x25	100
Jacob-st., n. w. s., 90 ft. n. of Central-av., 100x100	625
McDonough-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 100x160	6,000
North Henry-st., w. s., 70 ft. n. of Herbert-st., 93x28.10x78.6x25	400
St. Felix-st., s. s., 235 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 96.9x20	4,500
Bedford and Lafayette avs., n. w. corner, 158.8x100x158x100x159, error in deed, q. c.	4,000
Clermont-av., e. s., 225 ft. s. of Greene-av., h. and l., 20x100	14,500
Cypress-av., Centre Line, 589.1 ft. n. of Brooklyn and Jamaica R. R., 728x340x728x377	
Market-st., e. s., 675 ft. n. of 6th-st., 50x150	25,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 21x100	5,700
325 ft. w. of Para-av., and about 39.2 ft. s. of s. s. McDougal-st. as laid out on map, gore, 25x60.10	150
Portland-av., e. s., 146 ft. n. of Park-av., 50x100	1,500
Putnam-av., n. s., 269 ft. e. of Classon-av., 21x100, May, 1868	800
Same property, October, 1869	1,500
5th-av., s. e. s., 75 ft. s. w. of 18th-st., 25x100	1,500
6th-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Butler-st., 20x84.7	500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

New-st., e. s., 100 ft. from Warren-st., 20x50	$1,400
Holland-st., s. s., 50 ft. from Gold-st., 25x100	1,000
Austin-st., w. s., 76 ft. from Murray-st., 45.3x130.1	450
Roseville-st., e. s., 250 ft. from Orange-st., 25x100	800
East Broad-st., w. s., 98 ft. from Belleville-av., 25x53.5	3,000

Woodside.

Old Road to Newark, w. s., 33.4x106	$1,000

Milburn.

E. M. Crosby's property, near Passaic road, 1 acre	7,000

Orange.

Kearney-st., e. s., indefinite location, 34.9x100.4	888

East Orange.

Cherry-st., e. s., indefinite location, 50x120	9,500

Bergen.

Maple-st., s. w. s., 50 ft. s. of Whiton, 25x100	6,000
Washington-av., n. s. lot 42, Gould's map	4,000
Lot 62, and 10 ft. of lot 60, Gould's map, 34.9x130.9	5,000

Hudson City.

St. Paul's-av. and Hackensack River, s. w. cor., 400x100	$7,900
Lot No. 82, map of Van Vorst Heights Company, 25x100	1,775
Lot No. 80, map of Van Vorst Heights Company, 25x100	1,500

Harrison.

Lot Nos. 348, 349, 350, 351, map of Andrew Smith's property	$1,600

Weehawken.

Lot No. 9 to No. 16 inclusive, block No. 38, Gilbert's map of Ease Newark	$2,000
Lot No. 100, map of Weehawken Heights, 75x100	880
9th-st., lot Nos. 15 and 17, Niles' map, 50x100	600

Kearney.

John-st., e. s., 246 ft. s. of Latham-st., 25x97	$350

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

7th-av., w. s., lot No. 621, Mount Vernon, 100x105	$200
12th-av., e. s., lot No. 919 Mount Vernon, 100x105	200

Morrisania.

Gerard-av. and Charles-place, n. e. corner, 725x148	$14,275
Elton-st., n. s., 150 ft. from Morris-av., 50x200	5,000
Morris-av., e. s., 93 ft. n. of Denman-st., 25x100	600
Elton-st. n. s., 100 ft. e. of Morris-av., 50x100	7,000

West Farms.

Fordham-av., n. w. s., part of lot No. 4, Adamsville, 85x120	$1,000

Yonkers.

Ashburton-av. and Summit-st., s. w. corner, 75x100	$3,000

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ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, a modern three-story house, fully and neatly furnished, for a private boarding house, between 2d and 6th avs., and 12th and 23d sts.; price not to exceed $250 per month; full particulars given or no attention paid. Address E. Box No. 146 Times Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—AN ELEGANTLY-furnished house, 25x100, in 38th-st., near 5th-av., four stories above basement; furnished throughout in the most complete and expensive manner; frescoes by Myer; furniture from Hutchins, nearly new; rent $10,000 per annum on a lease of three or five years, to a private family only, who can afford to live in an expensive house and take care of the same; servants (reliable) can be kept if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE.
New corner store, Mercer-st., 25x96.
New houses, 33d-st., near 4th-av., 12.9x50.
New cottages, 107th-st., near Boulevard, 22x31.
Offices, No. 240 Broadway.
Apply to W. R. MORGAN,
No. 12 Washington-place.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class iron front store No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., and a few doors above Broome-st.; size 30x200 feet: to let for three or five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STABLE TO LET FOR THE WINTER—Located on North Washington-square, near 5th-av.; a good stable containing six stalls, coachman's rooms, carriage room, water, gas, &c.; terms moderate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE HALL, WITH SMALL rooms attached, suitable for church purposes, balls, lectures, &c. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

OFFICE TO LET—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

FINANCIAL.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,
- 6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
- 8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
- 10 Per Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
- 10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

THE INTEREST ON THE 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF THE
ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDORSED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA;
also,
THE INTEREST ON THE 8 PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE CURRENCY BONDS of the same Company, free of Government tax, indorsed by the State of Georgia, will be paid, the former in coin, and the latter in currency, at our office, on and after Jan. 3, 1870.
SOUTTER & CO.,
No. 53 William-st.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Jan. 7, 1870, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgages, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, }
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

KALAMAZOO, ALLEGAN & GRAND RAPIDS RAILROAD COMPANY.
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,
guaranteed by Michigan Central Railroad Company and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.
For sale by
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
No. 58 Wall-st.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Deal in United States, Railway and other securities.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, (of Maryland,) }
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, }
Dec. 24, 1869. }

BONDS WANTED.—THIS COMPANY DEsires to purchase, for its sinking fund, an amount of its mortgage bonds equal to $22,755 (twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars) in cash, and will receive proposals for the surrender to it of any of said bonds to that extent.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on or before the 12th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company.
JAMES S. MACKIE,
Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY }
AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1870, at the office of the Company, Avenue B and East 14th-st. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed until 12th January.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND }
TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869. }

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, at this office, will close on the 31st inst. and reopen Jan. 15, proximo.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.

STUYVESANT BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at their banking house, No. 744 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK }
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and remain open one hour.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 45 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD INVESTMENT.

Investors desiring to employ their
JANUARY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS
are offered at 95 the
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company,
FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE,
AND PROTECTED BY A
LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

RUN FIFTY YEARS.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
THEY YIELD NEARLY TEN PER CENT. CURRENCY.
WHILE THE FIVE-TWENTIES PAY ONLY 6 1-4 PER CENT.

These bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Over two and a half millions of dollars have been expended on the road. Eighty-three miles are about completed and equipped, and already show large earnings, and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing toward completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections in America. Its large population is extending with surprising rapidity; and its immense yield of grain, pork, wool, and all other agricultural products create a pressing demand for the construction of this road, which affords the best possible guarantee for the bondholders, especially as the line runs through the wealthiest and most thickly-populated section of the State.

The road also runs through the rich and growing State of Minnesota; and reference to the map of the United States will show that it traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms one of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, being to the latter city ninety miles nearer to Northern Iowa and all portions of the State of Minnesota than by any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

The road is opened for local traffic as rapidly as constructed, and thus RECEIVES EARNINGS on its completed sections SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON ITS BONDS BEFORE THE ROAD IS FINISHED. The buyer of these bonds is therefore guaranteed by a valuable commerce already in existence on the route of the road as well as by now current earnings, and has not to risk any of the contingencies which always attend the opening of roads into new and unsettled country.

We offer the bonds for the present at 95 and accrued interest. We recommend them to investors and officers of financial institutions who desire to change their high-priced investments for a security which presents every element of safety and at the same time yields a much higher rate of interest. Pamphlets and full particulars furnished by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents for the Company.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. The line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Funding Bonds.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Bonds,
due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 3d proximo, less Government tax. Also due
JAN. 1, 1870.
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS,
of Second Mortgage Bonds, free of Government tax.
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD COUPONS,
of Consolidated 7 Per Cent. Bonds, free of Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
No. 12 Pine-st.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

To the holders of the extended bonds of the Evansville and Crawfordsville (late Evansville and Illinois) Railroad Company, issue of $350,000 of date of April 30, 1852.

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the redemption of nine of these bonds, addressed to R. G. Rolston, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, indorsed "Bid for E. and C. R. R. Co. Sinking Fund," will be received till 10 A. M. Jan. 1, 1870.

The bids of the lowest bidder or bidders will be received.
JOHN INGLE, JR.,
President E. & C. R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, }
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY 8 PER CENT. EQUIPMENT BONDS.

Guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad.

Interest payable semi-annually, (March and September,) and free from Government tax.

A desirable security for estate and trust funds, or any other investment requiring ABSOLUTE SAFETY.

A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, by WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clok M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market. UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at [illegible] and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.
CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK	$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS	$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific and other roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country.

TWENTY-TWO MILES ONLY REMAIN UNFINISHED.

The work is being pushed radidly forward, and TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING OVER THE ENTIRE LINE DURING THE ENSUING MONTH.

About three-quarters of the Loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

The high premiums which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justify the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the Bond a valuable option.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company,

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869.

To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:

SIR: To comply with the third article of your by-laws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $5,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.

The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:
1,500,000 January, 1870. } Convertible after issue.
1,000,000 July 15, 1870. }
1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871. } Convertible after Jan. 1
1,500,000 in 1871 and 1872, as } 1872.
required, on 60 days' notice. }

The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.

I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,
(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
LANSING, Dec. 21, 1869. }

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1870, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York.

The War Loan Bonds drawn for redemption Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid agreeable to notice of drawing given by this Department, Oct. 1, 1869.
EBENEZER O. GROSVENOR,
State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., }
NO. 51 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1869. }

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE }
CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT COMPANY, }
BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company for the election of Directors, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.
WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO., }
MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE Trustees of this Company, and Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 o'clock P. M.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
Dec. 28, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 212 Broadway, on the second TUESDAY in January, (11th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York. HENRY PAGE,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10, 1869. State Treasurer.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors will be held at their banking house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
B. BUCK, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	114¾	115¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	115⅝	115¾
Coupon, 1881	118⅝	118⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68	115⅝	115¾
5-20 Regis., 1862	111⅝	112	10-40 Regis.	108⅝	109
5-20 Coupon, '62	112⅜	112⅞	10-40 Coupon	108⅞	109
5-20 Coupon, '64	111⅝	112	Gold	119⅞	119⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	111⅞	112⅛	U. S. Cur. Pac.	108⅝	108⅞
5-20 Coupon, Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business
JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

FOR SALE,
TEN PER CENT.
CITY AND TOWN BONDS
IN STATE OF ILLINOIS,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE
AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

Real valuations of property	$9,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns only	203,000

Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express, free of charge.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists, and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan.

ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE }
AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, }
NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board,
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, Dec. 16, 1869. }

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share stock standing on the books the 22d inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 22d December to the 3d of January, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND ODGENSBURGH RAILROAD, }
VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, }
NO. 12 COLLEGE-PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free, payable on and after the 15th of January proximo. Transfer books will be closed on the 25th instant, and so remain till date of payment.

Stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank for a period of sixty days.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., }
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 13, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS ON each old share and ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS on each scrip share of stock (free of Government tax) has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 16, 1869, to Jan. 5, 1870, both inclusive.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL }
RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869. }

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company and of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid (less Government tax) at the St. Nicholas National Bank.
B. E. SMITH, President.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869. }

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., (4 per cent.,) free of all taxes, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 5. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after 3d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 5, 1870.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, }
Dec. 24, 1869. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after 3d of January next.

The transfer book will remain closed until the day of payment inclusive. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL }
RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869. }

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New-York.
D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF }
CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869. }

THE SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons, (Bonds of 1883,) due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, }
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17. }

THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 12, 1870. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York—Dividend.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. [illegible] [illegible], Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY
NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 20, 1869.

The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
A. B. DEAN, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.
THIRTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND,
At the rate of
SIX PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

The Trustees of this institution have directed interest to be paid as above, on all amounts remaining on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1. Payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17.

If not withdrawn, will be added to the principal, and receive interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, }
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., }
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.
DIVIDEND NO. 17.

The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution, dated, Nov. 30, 1869, declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. on account of PRINCIPAL OF REGISTERED ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL BONDS.

Said dividend will be paid to the holders of said bonds at the office of Messrs. Ward, Campbell, & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the 1st Monday in January, 1870.

The bonds must be presented for examination before the dividend is paid, in order that they my be verified.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, }
HENRY GRINNELL, } Trustees.
RICHARD ROWETT, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.
(SOUTHERN BRANCH.)

Coupons of the Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of this road due on 1st prox., will be paid on and after that date, free from Government tax, by
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

PETERSBURG RAILROAD.

The semi-annual Coupons falling due upon the bonds of this road on the 1st day of January, 1870, will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & Co.,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

The semi-annual coupons falling due upon the bonds of this road, on the 1st day of January, 1870, will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY }
COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1869. }

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Preferred Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of 11 33-100 per Cent. has been declared on said stock. Such dividend will be represented by seven per cent. interest-bearing scrip certificates, having five years to run, which will be ready for delivery at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 1, 1870, to the stockholders at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the First Preferred Stock will close on the 20th of December, and reopen after 1st of January. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., }
SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS. }

WHEREAS, BY ACT OF CONGRESS the office of this Company has been removed from New-York to Boston—

Notice is hereby given that the coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be payable on and after that date, in gold, free of Government tax, at this office.
JOHN M. Y. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 5, 1870.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, }
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on FRIDAY, 24th inst., until Jan. 3. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after 3d of January next.

The transfer book will remain closed from 20th inst. to that date inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF }
CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869. }

THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA }
RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 41 CEDAR-ST., CORNER }
OF WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company on and after the 3d of January next, less Government tax.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE }
COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIdend of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½,) free of Government tax will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed to that date.
LUCIUS MCADAM, Secretary.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 142 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 4, 1870. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, OF NEW-YORK, }
Dec. 21, 1869. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3 inclusive. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, }
NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT, free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20 until Jan. 10. GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of all taxes, payable on the 3d day of January next.

The transfer book will be closed until that day.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of $3 per share and the Government tax will be paid on and after the 3d day of January ensuing.

By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, }
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1869. }

THE COUPONS OF THE OHIO AND Mississippi Railway Company Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., }
No. 26 Exchange-place, corner William-st., }
New-York, Dec. 15, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the stock of this Company, payable at their office on 2d January, 1870. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK }
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Four (4) per Cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from 23d inst. to 3d January, proximo. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, free of tax. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NOTICE—THE COUPONS OF THE LOUISville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Co., due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1870, at the BANK OF AMERICA.

DIVIDENDS.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES
OF THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
Representing the interest of the stockholders in assets of the Company previous to Dec. 20, 1869, bought and sold at the office of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Nos. 40 and 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE }
CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on and after the 20th inst., until Jan. 4, 1870.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND!

The Trustees have declared the usual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of One per Cent. for the past six months on the above-entitled sums, which, together with the extra dividend declared in July, makes Eight per Cent. for the past year. Payable on and after Jan. 17.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 17, 1869. }

THE INTEREST MATURING JAN. 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after Jan. 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia, S. C.

The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after 27th inst. H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent State South Carolina.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN }
RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 8th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF }
NEW-YORK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, has THIS DAY been declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 22d instant, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1870. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The transfer books will remained closed until the day of payment, inclusive.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, }
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869. }

THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of Western Pacific Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD }
COMPANY, BOSTON, Mass. }

THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, Boston, or at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.
WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD }
COMPANY, BOSTON, Mass. }

THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the South Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day, free of Government tax, at the office of the Company, Boston, or at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.
WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 3 proximo.
R. MCCARTEE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer book will be closed from this date to day of payment. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF BUCHANAN COUNTY, MISSOURI, issued to the ST. LOUIS and ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, on and after that day, upon presentation, free of tax. GEORGE LYON,
Treasurer, Buchanan County, Mo.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, (free of Government tax,) on presentation at the Banking House of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
ONEIDA, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1869.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK HAS DECLARED the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation, at the office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

ORIENTAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the past five months, free from tax, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, the 3d of January prox.
H. T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1870, of the first mortgage bonds of St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company (First Division Branch Line) will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE COLLINS METAL WATCH
NEW-YORK
$15
$20.
$10
$25

The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal" (improved Oroide). These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches, is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.

We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jeweled, patent lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 4½ ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing $250.

We charge only $25 for these magnificent watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes, chains, Collins Metal, $2 to $8. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh Watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be paid for on delivery.
C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT and manufacture. American watches at manufacturers' prices. Diamond, pearl and gold jewelry, and silverware, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD, 6th-av. corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. corner of 28th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, }
COURT HOUSE, PARK, }
No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 16, 1869. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1870. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 7, 1869, to day of payment, will be added. On the 15th day of January, prox., warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH DIXON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June, 1870.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1869. AVERY T. BROWN, Executor.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1870, FROM 25 CENTS TO $3. All kinds of Blank Books, Stationery and Printing, at low prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Siberia, Wed'sday, Dec. 22
Palmyra, Thursd'y, Dec. 23
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 29
Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 30
Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Jan. 5
Tarifa, Thursday, Jan. 6
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 12
Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 13
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19
Samaria, Thursd'y, Jan. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris........$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Steamer of 5th January will not carry passengers.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—GOODS landed under general order from Cunard steamship *Nemesis* will be sent to C. Squire & Co.'s bonded warehouse, West and Leroy sts., New-York.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent,
DEC. 30, 1869. No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Jan. 22
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Feb. 19

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA.........Jan. 1
CALEDONIA.....Jan. 8
COLUMBIA......Jan. 15
EUROPA........Jan. 22
INDIA.........Jan. 29
CAMBRIA.......Feb. 5

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

[illegible]....Saturday, Jan. 1, 1 P. M.
[illegible]....Saturday, Jan. 8, 10 A. M.
[illegible] (via Halifax)....Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 M.
CITY OF BOSTON.......Saturday, Jan. 15, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN. 2,865 tons.......Jan. 5, at 8 A. M.
IDAHO. 2,132 tons.......Jan. 12, at 1½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,966 tons.......Jan. 19, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA. 3,125 tons.......Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons.......Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.......Feb. 9, at 12 M.
CABIN PASSAGE..............(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..............(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 1, at 1 P. M.
ENGLAND, GRIGS, Saturday, Jan. 8.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$140 to $180. **$65.**
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 5—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain PARKER.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Jan. 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,). Dec. 30
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.............Jan. 6
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...............Jan. 13

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green

PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, SANTO DOMINGO.

The United States Mail Steamship,
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. DELANOY,
will leave for the above ports in the early part of January. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 10 A. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 10 A. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER,

On SATURDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without literage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.

The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROMWELL, Commander, will sail
THURSDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Jan. 6.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES................NELSON...FRIDAY, Dec. 31.
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER..SATURDAY, Jan. 8.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st, as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 1:3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M.; 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 2:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO LARGE handsomely-furnished rooms may be had with board, at No. 29 West 18th-st. Family small, house large.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL GIVE A bedroom and sitting room well furnished and with all conveniences. Address F. H. M., Post Office Box No. 2,649.

A SECOND-STORY BACK ROOM, southern exposure, with first-class board, at No. 134 West 34th-st., near Broadway and 6th-av.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—TWO LARGE rooms to let, with first-class board. Reference required.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, for gentlemen; full or partial board; references exchanged. Call at No. 8 East 10th-st.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—PLEASANT furnished rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board, at 104 West 36th-st.; reference exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

REDUCTION ON CABLE MESSAGES TO AND FROM HAVANA, CUBA.

TO TAKE EFFECT JAN. 1, 1870.

For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the United States, east of the Mississippi River, including St. Louis, Mo., and excepting Key West, Fla., $5 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 40c. (gold.)

For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of the Mississippi River, excepting St. Louis, Mo., $7 50 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 75c. (gold.)

BILLIARDS.

Great reduction in Billiard Tables and materials. Now is your time to buy first class, of all sizes, at W. H. GRIFFITH'S factory, No. 40 Vesey-st. Send for prize list.

KRYOLITE
For sale in lots to suit purchasers.
PENN. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 121 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or,
CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, AGENT,
Pittsburg, Penn.

WANTED — PURCHASERS FOR HOME Washer and Sherman Wringer. In operation daily at No. 13 Barclay-st., near Astor House.

FOR SALE—A SOLID MASSIVE STERLING silver service of six pieces, new pattern, never used. Address Box 2,350 New-York P. O.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF E. F. MANY & CO., carpet dealers, Nos 14 and 16 4th-av., has been dissolved by the death of Mr. EDWARD F. MANY.

The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, Mr. JAMES H. BARTHOLOMEW.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER OF FULTON AND CONCORD STS.,
Dec. 15, 1869.

Depositors in this Bank are hereby notified that Interest at the rate of
EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars, and at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on those of greater amount, will be credited thereto on the first day of January, 1870, in conformity with the By-Laws and Regulations of the Bank.

Interest payable after Jan. 17, and when not called for, will draw interest as a deposit.

HOSEA WEBSTER,
President.

1870. JANUARY INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

The semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank books in German, French and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

The "Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks" and others, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st., have declared a dividend on deposits for three or six months, prior to Jan. 1, 1870, as follows, at rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and at rate of 5 per cent. per annum on larger sums. Also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND on same principle as those declared the previous 4 years, viz.: 3 per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000 on deposit for 3 years prior to Jan. 1, 1870, 2 per cent. on like sums on deposit for 2 years, and 1 per cent. on like sums on deposit for 1 year. Said dividend credited and payable Jan. 17, 1870. If not drawn will be added to principal and compounds.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR'S!

1869. 1870.

The best gift you can make to your children, to your wives, or to your relatives is a bank book, with a suitable deposit. It may be the foundation of a fortune, and reward the giver with happy reflections.

THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
Established 1853,
ASTOR-PLACE, (Clinton Hall.)
Receives Deposits from 5 cents to $5,000,
Daily, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
WILLIAM MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited NOW, or ON JAN. 3, will draw interest from Jan 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.

On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.

Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8, 1870.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

Chatham-square and New Bowery.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay a DIVIDEND at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on ALL SUMS deposited for three or six months preceding Jan. 1.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, **$6,927,542 01.**

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, 1870, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1870.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DE- positors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 17th day of January, 1870. All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1870, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE, WILLIAM REMSEN, Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.—1870. JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

Deposits of $1 received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1870.—INTEREST at the rate of six per Cent. per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid depositors on all sums entitled thereto, on and after Jan. 17, 1870. Interest will be allowed and paid on all sums remaining on deposit on the first day of each month from May 1 to October, 1869, inclusive, and three months previous to Jan. 1. All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK, NO. 244 8TH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, AT the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1870. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits received from 10 cents to $5,000. Interest allowed from the 1st of every month.

ALFRED MOORE, President.
NATHANIEL ELLIS, WM. W. OWENS, Vice-Presidents.
ORLANDO P. SMITH, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 33 BROADWAY.—Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax. Interest on new deposits commences on the 1st of every month.

HENRY SMITH, President.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, Vice-Presidents.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 124th-st. and 3d-av.—The regular dividend, Six per Cent., on all sums of $5,000 and under, will be payable on Jan. 20. If not called for will be credited as deposited Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—The usual semi-annual Dividend of interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums which have remained on deposit one or more months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid on or after Jan. 17.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 120 Pierrepont-st., under Mr. F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. T. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.

On Monday morning, Jan. 10, a small private class will commence, which will meet on Mondays and Thursdays at 10½ o'clock. Families desirous of attending will please send names.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND,
SQUARE,
AND
UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

Our reputation as the FIRST MANUFACTURERS in the COUNTRY and EUROPE being fully established, and the UNQUALIFIED SUPERIORITY of our INSTRUMENTS being ACKNOWLEDGED by the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY of the LEADING ARTISTS in the WORLD, we beg to assure the public that the high STANDARD of QUALITY which has given us the PROMINENCE will be MAINTAINED, as our motto is

NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.
THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM!
UNIFORM AND FAIR PRICES
TO ALL PURCHASERS.
INAUGURATED APRIL 15, 1869.

Having upon this basis doubled our already immense trade, our position is assured, and every customer is fairly and honorably treated.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

As we are the ONLY manufacturers in OUR LINE that have adopted this system of FAIR DEALING. It is not SURPRISING that our COMPETITORS should venture the opinion that we are making cheap and inferior Pianos, FOR THEY MUSTSAY SOMETHING TO UPHOLD THE OLD DISCOUNT SYSTEM.

OUR ANSWER.

We have received the HIGHEST AWARDS and PLAUDITS OF THE WORLD: 76 PRIZE MEDALS over all competitors, and over 35,000 of our instruments are daily giving TESTIMONY to their EMINENT superiority and DURABILITY.

FOR POWER AND QUALITY OF TONE, DELICACY OF TOUCH, PERFECTION OF MECHANISM, DURABILITY AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, WITH BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH,

WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US
FULLY WARRANTED.
WAREROOMS,
NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES,
BEG TO ANNOUNCE
A GENERAL REDUCTION

in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of Pianofortes, STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, teachers, schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufacture of an entirely new style of instrument termed

THE "SCHOOL" PIANO,

a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced seven-octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first-class "Steinway Piano" yet are limited in means,

AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES.

STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,

with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Frame Action, and new soft Pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other Piano at present manufactured.

Price lists and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.

EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Warerooms first floor of Steinway Hall,
NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST.,
(Between 4th-av. and Irving-Place,) NEW-YORK.

STODART PIANOS.

WAREROOMS, NO. 684 BROADWAY.
New Patterns, New Scales, at Low Prices.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

A LADY, BREAKING UP HOUSE-keeping, offers a first-class rosewood piano at $250 cash. Also, would rent the house furnished at $225 per month, or sell the furniture and rent the house; located in 42d-st., near Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHAMBERS & SON'S PIANOS ARE justly considered the best made upright and square Pianos to rent and for sale; $100, $125, $200, $225, $250, $300 to $400. No. 99 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

A MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS INSTRU-ment. Wooster's manufacture, $275; a very great bargain, sure to please. BUTTIKOFFER'S, No. 52 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

VERY SUPERIOR AGRAFFE PI-anos at factory prices. Call and see them at JARDINE & SONS factory, 314 East 39th-st., near 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; is willing and not afraid of work; wants to work in a middling large family; don't wish two or three in family; wishes to be the only servant. Call at No. 182 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Rivington, in grocery.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as a competent nurse to an infant; can bring it up by bottle or hand; has no objection to a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Call at No. 228 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook in a private family; understands her business; would assist with washing and ironing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 223 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and seamstress a situation in a private family; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would take the charge of one or two grown children. Call at No. 121 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; family baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st., for six or seven days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman, country or City, as a thorough cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, bone, lard, pastry, cream, jellies, &c.; excellent baker; best testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 299 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse to an invalid lady; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 East 11th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A POSITION AS WET NURSE in a respectable family by a young woman who has just lost her baby. Apply at No. 320 29th-st., for Mrs. Welsch; can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS in a genteel family, by a young woman capable of dressmaking in all its branches. Apply at No. 237 4th-av., near 19th-st., between 10 and 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and to take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 333 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom, would make himself generally useful, is a first-class groom; has been at the business in the old country; would go as footman and groom; understands waiting. Address D. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has the best of City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 474 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener, or is willing to make himself generally useful; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; has good City reference. Address S. R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET TO A gentleman by a young man; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 110 Madison-av.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS JUST arrived here from England, and who has had considerable experience in business, is anxious to obtain at once some situation. A commercial situation would be preferred by the advertiser, but he is quite willing to take, at the outset, any kind of employment, and will make himself generally useful. Address C. S., care of Printer, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FURS.

FURS,

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

MINK SETS at $30, worth $45.
ROYAL ERMINE SETS, $35, worth $70.
ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, $25, worth $50.
LONDON-MADE SEAL SACQUES, $160, worth $200.
MISSES' SETS, $4 and upward.
CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES, $10 and upward.
BURKE,
No. 469 BROADWAY, Branch at No. 123 Fulton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½ P. M. Performance to commence at 8 P. M.

In consequence of the very crowded state of the house on each representation of
CENTRAL PARK,
WILD OATS,
and ERNESTINE,
it is respectfully announced that the Military Drama of OURS is postponed. The programme, therefore, will be:

THURSDAY, 30th Dec., (5th time,) ERNESTINE and TRYING IT ON. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Leonard, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. Peck, Miss Henriques, Miss Germon, Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. Philips.

FRIDAY, Dec. 31, (3d time,) CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY, NEW YEAR'S NIGHT, (15th time,) THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
MONDAY, Jan. 3, (4th time,) WILD OATS.

OURS, SCHOOL, and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

Successor to Barnum's,
BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.
Open every day and evening.
HAPPY NEW YEAR!
GRAND CONCENTRATION OF ATTRACTION.
Last week of the great ONONDAGA GIANT.
EVERY DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
LAST WEEK OF KENILWORTH.
Misses OLIVIA and ROSA RAND, WOOD and BERNARD.
Every evening at 8 o'clock, DORA BELLA.
Miss LISA WEBER, Misses ADA HARLAND, LIZZIE WILMORE, LILLIE HALL, Mr. EDW. RIGHTON.
THE GRAND MENAGERIE of WILD ANIMALS.
THE PROMENADE CORNET BAND.
NEW YEAR'S DAY—Three grand performances.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.

THE OPENING EXHIBITION OF THE GREAT ORGAN,
Built by GEO. JARDINE & SON, for
ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT SQUARE,
will take place on
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 30, 1869.
The following artists will assist:
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG..........Soprano
Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN..........Organist
Mr. E. J. JARDINE..........Organist
Musical Director..........Mr. W. F. WILLIAMS.
Cards of admission, $1. To be obtained at the principal Music Stores, and at the Chapel adjoining the Church.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HERRMANN.
HERRMANN, PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 4, 5,
IN AN IMMENSE PROGRAMME.
On which occasion Mme. R. HERRMANN will sing
TWO OPERATIC SELECTIONS.
Reserved seats, $1; sold at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway and Academy.
Admission, 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late Volunteer Fire Department,
will be given at
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1870.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS,
admitting a gentleman and two ladies, can be procured from either of the committee or from the following officers: JAMES F. WENMAN, President,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

AMERICUS CLUB

ANNUAL BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1870.
TICKETS, ADMITTING ONE GENTLEMAN AND LADIES,
FIVE DOLLARS.
Private boxes can be secured by applying to
Judge JOHN SCOTT,
No. 237 Broadway.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery.—Hon. HORACE GREELEY speaks on Temperance, in the Chapel, THURSDAY, Dec. 30, 1869, at 7½ P. M. It is expected that Dr. CHARLES JEWETT will also make an address. Let all come early.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS

OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
KEOKUK, Iowa, Dec. 24, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M.,

THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1870,

for completing the excavation of the prism, and the construction of the embankment wall of the canal for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River.

The canal is to be about 7½ miles long, extending from Nashville, Iowa, to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface, inside the canal, is to be from 300 to 400 feet in embankment, and 250 feet in excavation, and in low water to be five feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter, throughout the greater part of the distance, will be about 300 feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs from the bottom of the canal, it will have a slope of 1½ inches to the mile. The embankment to be built of earth, clay and rock; to be ten feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering, and to be two feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ base to 1 vertical on the outside, and 1½ base to 1 vertical on the inside. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ feet on the outside, 2 feet on the inside, and 1 foot on top.

A portion of the above has already been constructed—say three-fifths—the balance, or as much thereof as may be provided for by appropriations hereafter to be made, is to be re-let.

There shall be no interregnum between the completion of the present contract and the commencement of work under the new letting.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposals is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guaranty signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guaranty and exhibits of labor, will be furnished upon application at this office.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the material, (excepting the right of way and borrow pits,) implements and machinery, and performing the work according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids not considered satisfactory.

Fifteen per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work, which is the subject of contract, shall be entirely completed.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address.

Plans, maps, specifications and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at this office fifteen days prior to the date of the letting.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the location of the work before sending in their bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for work on the Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Dec. 31, 1869, for the construction of Nicolson pavements in the following streets, viz.: Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; Thirty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues; Thirty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; Fifty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; Howard-street, between Broadway and Centre-street; Franklin-street, between Centre and Elm streets, and Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Ninetieth streets. No bids will be received except from parties legally authorized to lay the Nicolson pavement.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.
Office Croton Aqueduct Department, Dec. 21, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder, and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1870, for the construction of a pavement known as the Stafford Pavement, in Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

No bids will be received except from parties legally authorized to lay this form of pavement.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE OF CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 29, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, for the paving of Eleventh-street, from University-place to Sixth-avenue, and Howard-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street, with the "Seely's improved patent concrete pavement." No bids will be received except from persons legally authorized to lay this kind of pavement. For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 22, 1869.

HELP WANTED.

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND INDUSTRIous girl to do general housework; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and have good City reference. Apply at No. 253 West 24th-st., after 5 P. M., Thursday, or any time Friday.

WANTED—SIX EXPERIENCED LIFE INsurance canvassers; a good opportunity for large profits. Apply this A. M., 9 o'clock, to W. M. MORTON, Tammany Building, 14th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr..........Proprietor
GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVAL.
Admission..........50 cents.
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
WM. HORACE LINGARD,
In his original and new series of Sketches, portraying to the life
PRESIDENT GRANT, JAMES FISK, JR.,
GENERAL LEE, JAY GOULD, ESQ.,
BENJ. F. BUTLER, MAYOR HALL,
HORACE GREELEY.
ALICE DUNNING,
the charming Commedienne and Vocalist, in her unique specialties.
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
the celebrated Lyric and Dramatic Artists, in their famous Protean Entertainment, introducing new features, including (for the first time in America) the inspiring French revolutionary Lyric,
"LA MARSEILLAISE,"
Sung by Mrs. Howard Paul in imitation of the late
MADAME RACHEL,
and also "Goodby, Sweetheart, Goodby," à la
MR. SIMS REEVES.
PLUTO. PLUTO. PLUTO,
Reconstructed.
NEW YEAR MATINEE AT 2.
SHORTLY—A new operatic sensational drama, in ONE act and ONE scene, with FIVE characters in five minutes.
The coming spectacle, by Jos. C. Foster, entitled the "Twelve Temptations," the most gorgeous production of modern times, is progressing rapidly and will be produced on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1870.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEES,
EVERY DAY AT 2½.
EVERY DAY AT 2½.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT
until further notice, will be presented
THE BEAUTIFUL FAIRY SPECTACLE,
Entitled
CINDERELLA;
Or, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
In which the characters are sustained by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
FEATS OF DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND ARTISTIC ACROBATIC EXERCISES
BY THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS COMPANY.
Admission, 50 cents; children under 10 years, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents.

DODWORTH'S HALL.

The only living two-headed girl in the world. Visited by thousands of the elite of New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SECOND QUARTER

OF THE
PIANISTS' ACADEMY,

Conducted by Mr. BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN, pupil of Bulow, (formerly Professor at the Berlin Conservatory,) will commence on the 3d of January, 1870.

For terms, see circular, to be applied for at No. 116 22d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Office hours daily from 1 till 2 o'clock.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.

Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.
Formerly Mr. Churchill's School.
The next term will begin Feb. 8. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy.
Terms—$600 per annum.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COL-lege and Writing Parlors for Ladies will open MONDAY, Jan. 10, at Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, over Aitken & Miller's.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.
WINTER TERM BEGINS JAN. 4.
S. T. FROST, Principal and Proprietor.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH IN-STITUTE, N. A. LESPINASSE and V. PREVOST, Principals. French the language of the school. Preparatory courses for West Point, Troy College and business. Circulars at Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 186 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' Department.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—Term opens Dec. 27. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school for both sexes. Total cost for year, $210.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, at Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

AUCTION SALES.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE
OF
FARM STOCK
AT
PUBLIC AUCTION,
SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1870,
being the entire stock of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS, AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, WAGONS, HARNESS, HORSES, AND CATTLE,
on the estates of
THOS. R. HAWLEY AND H. D. CLAPP, Esqs.,
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, NEAR MAMARONECK,
New-York and New-Haven Railroad.
Lately purchased by Andrew Wilson, Jr.

This immense and choice collection consists, in part, of forty head of full-blooded and mixed Alderney, Ayreshire and Devonshire Cattle, five pairs young Steers, three yokes superior oxen, two teams elegant carriage horses, brood mares, blood colts, filleys and farm horses, rockaways, buggies, close carriages, of Wood Bros. make, harness from double silver plated to buggy, wagon and cart, horse power, 100 tons hay, 100 barrels potatoes, carpenter's tools, mowing machines, horse rakes. Also, a lot of blankets, bedding, kitchen utensils, &c. &c., and an endless and superior assortment of all articles usually found on first-class estates.

Sale positive, at 10 o'clock A. M., under two immense tents, warm and comfortable.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

For catalogues and further particulars, apply to
ANDREW WILSON, Jr., No. 194 Broadway,
S. DINGEE, Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine-st., or
W. H. SUMMERS, Sheildrake House,
Mamaroneck.

ADJOURNED BANKRUPT'S SALE.—In the matter of the petition of PETER C. HARTOUGH for an adjudication of bankruptcy, of the firm of P. C. Hartough & Co.

Under and pursuant to an order in this proceeding made by his Honor, S. Blatchford, Justice, on the 26th day of November, 1869, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire stock then remaining unsold of

LUMBER AND TIMBER,

consisting of white and yellow pine and oak, tools, implements, personal property, office fixtures, consisting of safe, desks, chairs, clock, &c.; one schooner and miscellaneous mill fixtures, the property of the late firm of P. C. Hartough & Co., at the office and on the premises lately occupied by said firm at the saw mill foot of 27th and 28th sts., North River, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of December instant.

O. F. POTTER, Receiver, &c.

Dated DEC. 18, 1869.

The above sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to THURSDAY, the 6th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the same place.

O. F. POTTER,
Receiver.

FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION.—CLINTON Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, SHEREIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, sale of a VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD WORKS, JUVENILES, &c., in fine bindings, suitable for holiday gifts. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
208 barrels Almeria Grapes.
400 boxes Lemons, ex-steamer *Tyrian*.
At 1 o'clock, on pier No. 21, North River, about 800 boxes Oranges and Lemons, saved from steamer *Grecian*.

J. S. WEINBERGER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS, BOURBON, &C.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery, 62 barrels choice old bourbon and rye whisky, 16 casks port and sherry wines, gin, rum, brandies, 45 cases various liquors, 40 boxes champagne, &c. Sale positive and for cash.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, DEC. 31, AT 10 A. M., AT the salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn, rosewood pianos, organ, parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, china, velvet and other carpets: also, horses, carts, wagons, &c.

BOOKS! BOOKS! FOR PRESENTATION and the library, including Gustave Dore's Illustrated Milton, Dante, &c., Irving, Dickens' and Bayard Taylor's works, &c., in the most elegant binding, at auction, without reserve, TO-DAY at 10½ o'clock, at JOHNSON & VAN TASSEL'S, opposite the Post Office. Catalogues ready.

HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer, No. 189 Broadway,

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, DEC. 31, at 10 o'clock, a fine assortment of
FINE JEWELRY,
for New Year's presents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
the eminent actress,
EMMA WALLER,
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES,
in the beautiful and picturesque drama of
GUY MANNERING.

The play will be presented with entire new scenery, costumes, properties, &c., and with all the original and favorite music, by an augmented chorus of experienced singers.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1870,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear as
HAMLET.

The box sheet for Mr. Booth's nights will be open on Wednesday, Dec. 29, at the usual places.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Owing to the return of Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, on Monday, Jan. 3, 1870, this is
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
The last week and last two matinees. With its excellent cast, new scenery, and its wonderful effects.
THE PIERS OF THE CITY.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN.
LAST NIGHTS UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
LAST NIGHTS UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
ON MONDAY, JAN. 3,
REAPPEARANCE OF MR. GEORGE L. FOX,
with the beautiful romantic drama, entitled
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
Ferguson Trotter..........Mr. GEO. L. FOX.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., one door from Broadway.
Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Every evening except Saturday, E. L. Davenport, Lewis, Holland, Davidge, Harkins, Polk, Mrs. Chanfrau, Mrs. Gilbert and Fanny Davenport in the cast.
SATURDAY NEXT, NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
for matinee and evening, the great comic hit,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
MONDAY next, first time in thirteen years,
THE BUSYBODY.
Jan. 12, Olive Logan's new comedy.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SECOND WEEK.
A HOME STORY FOR NEW YEAR'S,
EVERY EVENING,
LITTLE EM'LY,
A dramatic version, in four acts, from the pen of Andrew Halliday, Esq., of an exquisite story by
CHARLES DICKENS.
Which has proved A PERFECT SUCCESS.

INTRODUCTORY ANNOUNCEMENT.

"I cannot wish my friend a better audience than he will have in the American people, and I cannot wish them a better actor than they will have in my friend."—DICKENS.

Messrs. JARRETT and PALMER feel proud in being able to announce to the public that they have succeeded in effecting an engagement with
MR. FECHTER,
who will make his first appearance in this country on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1870,
AT
NIBLO'S GARDEN.

In making this announcement the managers do not consider it necessary to, in any manner, prejudice public opinion in favor of the
REPRESENTATIVE ACTOR
OF THE
EUROPEAN STAGE,
whom they will have the honor of introducing.

Mr. FECHTER'S fame as an actor is world-wide, and is as familiar here as in the foreign capitals where his genius has won for him the most flattering tributes of honor from the most critical and distinguished audiences.

In order to give to Mr. FECHTER'S performances the importance their merits demand, the managers have also engaged
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
who is acknowledged to be the leading actress of the English stage, and who has received the most favorable notices from the European Press.

In addition to the above, a company of
THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS
has been engaged, and the same attention to scenery and accuracy of detail, for which Niblo's Garden has already earned an enviable reputation, will be brought to bear upon the production of all the plays presented during Mr. FECHTER'S engagement.

TAMMANY. **N. Y. A. CO.**
HOLIDAY WEEK.
The greatest attraction ever offered
TO-NIGHT—BAD DICKEY. NEW FARCE.
New Features, Bell Ringers, Velocipede Riding. The greatest Programme of the season to-night.
MAMMOTH BILL NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

HOLIDAY WEEK. GRAND SPECTACLE.
GIO, THE ARMORER OF TYRE.
SCHOUTTZENSCHOTZER. BOTTLE IMP.
NEW YEAR'S DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Glorious success of the new pantomime of
HASH.
THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
THE FAT MEN'S BALL
TO-NIGHT.
The CART-OFF GIANT—the original.

APOLLO HALL. **APOLLO HALL.**
Corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.

THE ORIGINAL CARDIFF GIANT

IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
from 8 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

LECTURES

HON. A. OAKEY HALL WILL LEC-ture at Cooper Union, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The Prism of Charity." Object: The free educational fund of Mt. De Chantal Academy, West Virginia. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had of Charles Scribner & Co., No. 654 Broadway, other book and music stores, and at the lecture room door.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO-ciation, 23d-st. and 4th-av.—Young men's prayer meeting THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Young men cordially invited.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS

MACY AT MACY'S. MACY
MACY Laces, Embroideries, MACY
MACY Ribbons, Millinery Goods. MACY
MACY Hosiery, Gloves, &c. MACY

JUVENILE BOOKS,

MACY Toy Books, &c., in sets and single, MACY
MACY Bibles and Prayer Books, MACY
MACY Housekeeping Goods, MACY
MACY Fancy Goods, French Clocks, MACY
MACY Small Wares, Handkerchiefs, MACY
MACY Gent's Furnishing Goods. MACY

CONFECTIONERY,

Best quality for Bon Boxes and the Holidays.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MACY Toys, Games, Dolls, MACY
MACY Dolls' Articles. MACY
MACY The largest variety MACY
MACY ever displayed in this City, MACY
MACY at popular prices. MACY
MACY 14th-st. and 6th-av. MACY

M. M. BACKUS,

NO. 538 BROADWAY,
Offers at Retail during the Holidays
HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
FINE FANCY FURS,
COMPRISING SUITS IN RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, EXTRA DARK QUEBEC MINK, EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC LAMB SKINS, AND LONDON-DYED SEAL SACQUES, MUFFS, COLLARS, FAVORITAS, BOAS, GLOVES, &c.
NO. 538 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.
In elegant bindings, suitable for Christmas and New Year's gifts. The largest and finest assortment may be seen at POTT & AMERY'S, (New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society,) Cooper Union, 4th-av.

MAGICAL REPOSITORY AND MAN-ufactory.—Novelties from 30 cents to $200; Magic snuff boxes, cigar cases, vanishing boxes, &c.; Wizard's cabinet, containing five conjuring tricks, with instructions and directions for performing ten others without apparatus, 10 cents; mail free, 3 cent stamp extra. J. JUDD & CO., No. 1,475 3d-av., between 88th and 89th sts.; cars pass the store.

HOLIDAY GIFTS AT C. T. HOOP-ER'S, No. 76 Nassau-st., near John. Oil paintings, engravings and chromos of every description at panic prices for this week. Pictures framed at short notice.

MILLINERY.

FURS AND LADIES' HATS, BONNETS and Holiday Gifts at half price. Great display this day. Children's Furs and Astrakhan Hats, Astrakhan Cloaks and Furs. BINNS' Millinery, No. 889 Broadway. Holiday Gifts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 TO $15,000.—A PARTY CONtrolling a trade of over $500,000 in goods in general use by grocers, which pay a good profit, would like to unite with a gentleman with above capital, with a view of developing a large and first-class business. Address CASH SALES, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR GENERAL partner, with fifty to one hundred thousand dollars as additional capital, in a wholesale dry goods house now forming. Address C. W. MOORE,
(Formerly of C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co.,)
No. 331 Broadway.

STOCK EXCHANGE—A MEMBER OF the Board, of several years' standing, who can influence considerable business, desires either a partner with capital or to associate himself with a house already formed, on a salary or otherwise. Address "BROKER," Box 2,186 Post Office.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 352 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store. No. 352 Bowery.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The cattle in the live stock markets of this City are at present in a very unhealthy condition. As a general rule they flounder knee deep in filthy slush; their benumbed limbs are unable to sustain their trembling bodies; and some, more exhausted than their fellows, sink on the foul ground of the totally unprotected cattle pens. Such a state of things should not be tolerated for one hour in an enlightened community.

The Christmas festival of the Sunday School of the Free Church of the Holy Sepulchre, in Seventy-fourth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, took place yesterday afternoon. After devotional exercises and a brief address by Rev. Mr. QUENELL, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, presents from a huge Christmas tree were distributed among the pupils by the rector of the church, Rev. J. TEMPLE SMITH. The school, for so sparsely-settled a parish, is a flourishing one, the average attendance being nearly one hundred.

At the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New-Bowery, Hon. HORACE GREELEY speaks on temperance, in the Chapel, this evening. It is expected that Dr. CHARLES JEWETT will also make an address.

The annual Christmas festival at the Girls' Lodging House, No. 125 Bleecker-street, under the charge of the Children's Aid Society, will be held this evening.

The Christmas festival of the Sunday and sewing schools of the new Unitarian Free Church, Rev. R. N. BELLOWS, pastor, will take place at Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East Fifty-fourth-street, this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 P. M. Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH, and others, will address the children. The public is cordially invited to attend.

The Society for Aiding and Instructing Jewish Children held its tenth anniversary yesterday in the rooms of the Juvenile Guardian Society, No. 101 St. Mark's-place. There were over eighty children present, and a Christmas tree well-loaded with gifts delighted the hearts of the little Israelites. The services were conducted by the Secretary, Rev. W. A. STIRLING, and addresses were made by Rev. Drs. MORGAN and GALLAUDET. The children sang their hymns and carols with spirit. The field of labor of this Society has been heretofore somewhat peculiar and ill-understood; but lately, from the more active exertions of the Committee, is becoming more extensively a matter of public interest. The work is prosecuted in a benign and catholic spirit.

Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, the blind preacher, will deliver his popular lecture, entitled "What a Blind Man saw in Paris," at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, 1870, for the benefit of the Working Women's Protective Union, located at No. 48 Bleecker-street. The object of this association is to promote the interests of women who obtain a livelihood by employments other than household service. Since Jan. 1, 1869, the Union has sent 2,350 females to employment; received 235 complaints against employers for non-payment of services, and collected through the gratuitous assistance of their attorney, Mr. J. H. PARSONS, No. 35 William-street, $1,407 47, which would otherwise have been lost to them.

Mr. OAKLEY, the cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, whose defalcation has recently been reported, was at the bank yesterday assisting Mr. CALLENDER, the Government official appointed to investigate the affair. The investigation has gone so far as to justify the statement, on the authority of Mr. CALLENDER, that the loss to the bank is less than $100,000, and may not exceed $50,000. In any event, he says, it will not exceed one-third of the surplus of the bank at the last quarterly statement. As far as can be ascertained, the defalcation was not the result of speculation on Mr. OAKLEY's own part, but it was rather occasioned by his lending considerable sums to his brother CORNELIUS from time to time.

A. BININGER has commenced a suit before Judge GILBERT against his former partners, CLARKE & SONS, and Judge GILBERT has issued a temporary injunction, restraining the latter from using the sign of "A. BININGER, CLARKE & SONS," with an order to show cause on the first Monday in January, why the injunction should not be made perpetual.

At Delmonico's, Tuesday night, the Democratic State Senators and members of Assembly held a caucus and nominated WM. HITCHMAN for Speaker, and CORNELIUS W. ARMSTRONG, of Albany, for Clerk of the Assembly. Great confidence is expressed that arrangements will be made between the friends of Messrs. JACOBS, FLAGG and ALLABEN, by which this programme will be adopted.

The report that $20,000 in bonds had been stolen from the office of Commodore VANDERBILT was investigated yesterday, by Detective ELDER. It was found that the bonds had only been mislaid.

The musical festival and promenade concert last evening, at Lyric Hall, in Sixth-avenue, under the auspices of the Ladies' Society connected with the Sixth Universalist Church of our Saviour, (Thirty-fifth-street, Rev. J. M. PULLMAN,) was a most pleasing entertainment. The solo singing, by ladies belonging to the congregation and by Mr. J. H. KELLY, tenor, of Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, was excellent. The music was by GRAFULLA'S Seventh Regiment Band, and the *tableaux vivants*, given during the evening, were arranged with much taste and elegance. An art gallery, floral and fancy department and restaurant were also among the attractions offered. The festival is to be repeated to-night.

The Annual Convention of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, a College Secret Society which now numbers 14 chapters, was in session all day yesterday at the Cooper Institute. The proceedings were not of a public nature.

The Spanish flotilla still remains at its anchorage, and its day of sailing is uncertain. Strenuous efforts are being put forward by the American gentlemen interested in its speedy departure to hasten it, but there is very little probability that the vessels will go for a day or two.

In the New-York Chess Club tournament 128 games have already been contested. The celebrated player Captain MACKENZIE heads the list, having won nineteen games and lost three. Mr. WARE, President of the Boston Chess Club, has won sixteen and lost five. Dr. BARNETT stands with thirteen won and five lost. Mr. J. THOMPSON'S score is twelve won and eight lost, and Mr. B. LISSNER'S, twelve won and nine lost.

The owners of the distillery at Nos. 102 and 104 Hester-street voluntarily surrendered themselves to Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, and were subsequently held in $5,000 bail each to answer the charge of manufacturing spirits in an illicit manner. SAMUEL DAFFLER, an engineer connected with the distillery, was committed to Ludlow-street Jail in default of $10,000.

ALBERT W. ROOME, a well-dressed man, was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Justice HOGAN on the complaint of ROSELLE T. PICKERT, of No. 208 Fulton-street, who accused him of having obtained from him $91 worth of groceries a year ago, under pretence of being a member of a leading coal firm, which statement was utterly false. The prisoner was remanded.

The Bradley forgery case was concluded yesterday before Justice HOGAN. Evidence on the part of the defence was introduced to disprove the charge of forgery. The prisoner was examined in his own behalf, and testified that he did not write the name of CALEB R. HUMPHREY, which appears on the stolen bonds. The Magistrate took the papers and reserved his decision.

Mr. GEORGE HOFFMAN, of the old firm of HOFFMAN & CURTIS, is not the GEORGE HOFFMAN who was arrested charged with a conspiracy to defraud the Government, as published in the newspapers yesterday. The first-named Mr. HOFFMAN is a gentleman of well-known integrity.

MICHAEL NORTON, aged 70, a vagrant, who had been committed as such by Justice SHANDLEY, hung himself in the Essex Market Prison. He used a common comforter as the means of strangulation. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER.

BROOKLYN.

The Christmas Tree Festival of the St. James' Sunday School was held at the Adelphi Academy, in Lafayette-avenue, corner of Hall-street, last evening. The scene was a brilliant one; the children were happy, and the grown-up people were abundantly pleased.

Mr. WM. C. BISHOP, the present City Clerk, being a candidate for reëlection, he will doubtless be elected unanimously by the Board of Aldermen on Monday next.

It was rumored yesterday that six or seven breweries in Brooklyn had been seized for violation of the Internal Revenue law, but no information could be obtained in reference to them. The probability therefore is that the seizures are as yet merely in contemplation.

The Superintendent of Buildings is about to make a special survey of the dangerous arched roof buildings on the line of Furman-street, with a view of having them all so altered as to be secure against such accidents and disasters as have recently taken place in that locality.

Rev. W. F. FITCH has accepted the Rectorship of St. Mark's Church, in Adelphi-street, near DeKalb-avenue.

Mr. H. H. VANDYKE, of No. 330 Bridge-street, has a burglar-alarm in his house, and he claims that many a time it has awakened the whole family from their slumbers when disturbed by burglars, but, yesterday morning, Mr. VANDYKE having on the previous night omitted to set the instrument, it remained dumb when tested "once more." Burglars got into the basement and stole about $170 worth of silverware.

The Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church will be opened this evening. Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON, Rev. Dr. CUYLER, and the pastor, Rev. Dr. DURYEA, will take part in the services.

SAMUEL HUTCHINSON was arrested on Tuesday evening by Detective CORWIN on the charge of stealing a bundle of clothing from the house of Mr. NATHANIEL COMSTOCK, No. 141 Schermerhorn-street. Mr. COMSTOCK identified all the articles found in the prisoner's possession, and SAM being fairly caught, acknowledged his guilt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The Commissioners for the repairing and improving of Clinton-street from Fulton-street to Second-place and for the estimate and collection of the cost thereof, have filed a supplementary report with the City Clerk, in which it appears that they have resolved that the district of assessment shall be 100 feet in depth on each side of Clinton-street, throughout the whole line of improvement, and provide for the payment of $1,200 counsel fees, to J. M. VAN COTT, Esq.

LONG ISLAND.

On Tuesday night the barn of DANIEL R. HENDRICKSON, of Jamaica, was set on fire and totally consumed, together with its contents of hay and grain, causing a loss of about $2,500. About the same time a fire of incendiary origin broke out in a barn on the premises of GEORGE DITMARS, totally consuming it, with its contents of hay and grain, and one horse and a wagon. Loss about $3,000. Both buildings were insured for about one-third of their real value, while the stock will prove a total loss.

The Patriot Orphan Home, an institution for the support and care of soldiers' orphan children, located at Flushing, and under the supervision of Dr. ROCKWELL, celebrated yesterday its annual festival. The institution is under the management of some of the first ladies of New-York. At present there are 120 children within its walls.

JAS. S. SMITH was last night removed from the Marshalship of Flushing by the Trustees of the village. It is reported that the removal was on account of his causing the arrest of OSCAR DARLING, the surveyor of the Drainage Commission, last Monday, for alleged obstruction of the sidewalks.

There was a public installation of officers of Island City Lodge, No. 586, F. and A. M., Tuesday evening, at Hunter's Point. R. W. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, District Grand Master, conducted the ceremonies, and W. JACOB ROCKWELL acted as Grand Marshal. The following officers were installed; James M. Bartlett, M.; J. R. Laws, S. W.; Sylvester Gray, J. W.; James Dixon, Treasurer; E. F. Ackerly, Secretary; J. H. Smedley, S. D. F.; A. R. New, J. D.; Andrew Killock and Wm. Dixon, M. C.; Rev. Joseph Henson, Chaplain; Wm. Herse, T. The event of the evening was the presentation of a valuable gold watch and chain to retiring Master ROCKWELL, by Chaplain HENSON on behalf of the members of the Lodge.

CHAS. R. LINCOLN, lately arrested for robbing the Post Office at Flushing, was yesterday given up by his bondsmen, and taken by the Deputy United States Marshal to Raymond-street Jail, Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY.

The full Board of School Trustees of Irvington have settled the school difficulty by indorsing the contract made with the architects and builders under whose supervision the school edifice has been erected.

The Sheriff of Monmouth County yesterday passed through Jersey City, having in charge FELIX HANLON, who is charged with having been engaged in a riot there.

WM. H. GREEN, who resided at No. 16 Essex-street, Jersey City, fell down stairs at 12 o'clock on Tuesday night and received injuries, from the effects of which he afterward died. He was a retired boot and shoe dealer.

The basement of No. 275 Market-street, in Newark, was damaged by fire, at a late hour on Tuesday night, to the extent of $250.

The State Library contains 14,800 volumes.

The new stone building of the First German Presbyterian Church, on William-street, in Orange, was dedicated on Monday evening last. It cost $13,500.

PHILIP OLVANEY, who had been in the Essex County Jail for the last five weeks on a charge of having seduced CATHARINE FARREL, was yesterday married to CATHARINE by Justice PIERSON, of Newark.

MARK TWAIN lectured at Newark last evening about "Our fellow savages of the Sandwich Islands."

THOMAS SULLIVAN brutally beat his wife at his residence in Newark, yesterday. He then fastened her to the bed with a thirty-five pound ox chain. The brute fled and has not yet been arrested.

ERIE MILITANT.

Another Phase of the Railroad War—Energetic Proceedings of a Receiver.

At an early hour last evening the attention of Officer WOODWARD, of the First Precinct, was attracted by an uproar in the building No. 40 Broadway, and going into the hallway he found one WILLIAM A. DOUGHERTY, assisted by about a dozen men, engaged in breaking in the door of the room occupied as the office of the Great Western Railway. WOODWARD, imagining that this proceeding looked very much like a burglary, or, at the best, bore a close resemblance to disorderly conduct, collared DOUGHERTY, and, followed by the crowd, bore him off to the New-street Police Station, where DOUGHERTY stated to Captain GARLAND that he was a Receiver of the Great Western Railway, appointed by Justice BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, and was breaking open the door in pursuance of his official duty. Upon this claim Captain GARLAND referred the case to the Central Office, and the parties immediately proceeded to No. 300 Mulberry-street, where Inspector JAMESON was found on duty. DOUGHERTY made the same statement to the Inspector, and as he was doing so Justice BARNARD and JAMES FISK, Jr., appeared in the room. Justice BARNARD confirmed the statements of DOUGHERTY, and indorsed his proceedings as legal and proper. Thereupon Inspector JAMESON discharged DOUGHERTY, and Justice BARNARD then requested that the Police might be instructed to prevent any books or other property from being removed from the office at No. 40 Broadway, until 11 o'clock A. M., to-day. Inspector JAMESON gave orders to that effect to Captain GARLAND, and the parties then retiring thoroughly satisfied, the temporary excitement at the Central Office subsided.

THE BAXTER-STREET MURDER.

The Prisoner Held for Trial—The Evidence Against Him.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of Mrs. MARGARET MEAD, the aged woman who died Monday from the effects of injuries alleged to have been received at the hands of her son, MICHAEL MEAD, in the tenement house No. 14 Baxter-street. The main facts in the case were published in yesterday's TIMES. The testimony of the prisoner's wife, CATHARINE MEAD, was the most important, and she testified that she heard the deceased screaming while her husband was beating her, and that she was afraid to interfere because he frequently beat her also. The two little children of the brutal father were also briefly examined, though they could only testify in a childish way that they had seen their grandmother kicked and beaten by the prisoner. Dr. WM. SHINE had made a *post-mortem* examination, and described the appearance of the wounds. These were found in the head, both arms, and body. In his opinion death had resulted from meningitis, the result of injuries sustained in the manner described by the children.

The jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner, who is a man of evidently debased and brutal instincts, and the Coroner committed him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A Pleasant Place to Reside In—What a Coroner Saw at Hart's Corners.

The small hamlet known as Hart's Corners Station, on the Harlem Railroad, about two miles south of White Plains, has long had an unenviable reputation as the resort of the most depraved and desperate characters of both sexes. Among the stories which have been circulated with regard to this locality may be mentioned a few of the most entertaining: In one case a carpenter, by the name of DANIELS, had been murdered, and a certain box or tool chest, which belonged to him, has since been repeatedly seen in the possession of another person, still living in the neighborhood. In another instance, a peddler, who was formerly a regular visitor to the place for the purpose of selling his merchandise, and was well known by the residents, mysteriously disappeared. It was said that he was murdered, his body buried beneath the cellar floor, and that shortly afterward the inmates of the den were seen clothed in gaudy attire, made up of the contents of the murdered peddler's pack, and it was added that the old woman who had washed the murdered man's shirt had seen his name and place of residence thereon. Moreover a number of those who had patronized the saloon, when full of bad rum, made no hesitation in charging the proprietor with the crime of murder.

The neighbors came to believe there was some truth in the various rumors afloat, on the ground that where there is a great deal of smoke there must be some fire. Thus things have gone on year after year without any apparent changes for better or worse, until recently when a person whose name had been prominently mentioned in connection with supposed dark deeds of the past, became a maniac beyond all hopes of recovery, when the old stories were renewed and circulated to such an extent that Coroner SMITH, of Hastings, felt it his duty to take some action in the matter, and yesterday visited the neighborhood, and called upon a number of the most prominent residents, and others who were supposed to be able to throw considerable light on the subject; and though all admitted that the house in question had a very bad name, and they believed deservedly so, it was evident from the information gathered that the stories about the commission of murders within its walls, had been started and freely circulated by two old topers, now dead, and that instead of a participation in deeds of blood having driven the man hopelessly insane, as intimated, it was ascertained that insanity was hereditary in the family, two of whom had committed suicide while so affected. Under these circumstances, Coroner SMITH did not feel warranted in proceeding further in the matter at the present time.

ANOTHER ANNUAL REPORT.

Forthcoming Yearly Statement of the Metropolitan Board of Police—Interesting Facts and Figures Derived Therefrom.

The annual report of the Police Commissioners has been fully prepared ready to be submitted to the Governor immediately upon the convening of the Legislature. The report will not contain any facts of very startling import, and will be modeled upon those of former years, which omit many statistics of great value, such as the number of thefts of various kinds annually committed, and the amount of Property lost by these crimes during the year, although as usual, there will be the report of the property Clerk, which will purport to strike a balance between property lost and recovered, which will be entirely deceptive so far as it pretends to afford the means of ascertaining the amount of property stolen, for the reason that it will contain property merely lost as well as that stolen. In the matter of arrests the tables will afford no certain means of arriving at the totality of crime, and as these figures are of no value to the cause of social science, they are in part altogether omitted, and in no case given in detail.

In the matter of Station House accommodations the report will show a decided improvement since last year. In the First Precinct matters remain in the same condition as at the date of the last report, and the improvements then desired are still needed. In the Third Precinct the house has been thoroughly repaired and altered, so that it now affords excellent accommodations for the force. In the Twentieth Precinct a separate building for a prison and lodging house has been constructed on the rear of the lot, but the house is still insufficient, and the Commissioners are contemplating the erection of an entirely new Station House on a larger space. In the Fifth, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first Precincts, large and splendid Station Houses have been erected during the period covered by the report, each at a cost of about $60,000, which are architectural ornaments to the City, and models of premises for Police purposes. The house in the Twenty-seventh Precinct had a slice taken off it by the extension of Church-street, and is now being entirely remodeled and almost rebuilt. When finished it is expected to admirably answer the purpose for which it is intended, and to have a splendid front of 125 feet on Church-street. In the Eleventh, Fourteenth and Twenty-eighth Precincts the houses are still noticeably inferior and insufficient, and new houses are imperatively demanded by the necessities of the force.

The House of Detention remains in about the same condition as at the date of the last report, and the remarks then made are not withdrawn. It is rather a hardship to complainants than criminals, and some better system of obtaining the presence of witnesses at trials should be devised.

The health of the force continues remarkably good, and the statistics of time lost by sickness compare favorably with those of last year, when it was 26,661 days.

The total of the force at the close of the last year in New-York was, captains, 34; sergeants, 132; doormen, 72, and patrolmen, 1,576. At the close of this year, it is, captains, 35; sergeants, 132; doormen, 77; patrolmen, 1,980. The total of the force in the whole Metropolitan District is, captains, 46; sergeants, 183; doormen, 102; patrolmen, 2,348, making the grand total of the force, 2,679.

The arrests for the year, which, in making the report, ends with Oct. 31, were as follows:

November, 1868	6,075	May, 1869	6,304
December, 1868	6,184	June, 1869	6,394
January, 1869	5,508	July, 1869	7,152
February, 1869	4,967	August, 1869	7,212
March, 1869	5,529	September, 1869	6,811
April, 1869	5,942	October, 1869	6,433
Total			73,608

The grand total of last year was 78,451, which leaves a balance in favor of the present year of 4,843. This year, as last, these arrests are classified first as to the precinct and next as to crimes. A majority are for such misdemeanors as intoxication and disorderly conduct, and they do not show any material change in the number of grave crimes. But they are not of much value in arriving at that result for the reasons already stated.

The report shows no diminution in the number of vagrants applying at the Station Houses for lodgings, and repeats the recommendations of former years, as to this useless and burdensome class, that lodging houses should be provided independent of the Police sufficient to accommodate these wretched outcasts.

As a whole the report shows the Department to be in a flourishing condition, and that it seems to keep pace with the increased demands of the City for efficiency in its guardians.

Action of the Board of Police—A New Precinct Defined—Promotions and Transfers.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners held yesterday afternoon the new Thirty-fifth Precinct was established, to be bounded by the Bowery and Broadway, Bleecker and Houston streets, the territory to be taken out of the Fourteenth Precinct. The Station House was established in the Mott-street basement of the Central Police building, and Captain KELSO being assigned to the command of a force of one Sergeant, two doormen and eight patrolmen, were ordered to be detailed for the new precinct.

The following transfers of Sergeants were made: BABCOCK, from the Tenth Precinct to the Fifth; SCOFIELD, from the Eighth to the Twenty-fifth; FIELDS, from the Forty-seventh to the Second; HOLBROW, from the Fifteenth to the Forty-seventh; WEYMERS, from the Forty-seventh Sub, to the Tenth. The following roundsmen were made acting Sergeants and assigned to duty in the advanced rank in precincts as stated: WORTH, Forty-ninth Sub, to the same; NICHOLSON, Eighteenth, to the Fifteenth; PICKETT, Eighth, to the same, and TUCK, Thirteenth, to the Fifth.

Sergeant CLAYWOOD, of the Fifth Precinct, was granted leave to withdraw his resignation.

The Drawback Frauds.

It was reported yesterday that SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD visited Canada of his own accord during the examination of the Caldwell extradition case, and that he was taken as a witness for the prosecution at his own request. The Chief of the Secret Service Division, Colonel WHITLEY, has denied that he ever received instructions from Washington looking to the employment of BLATCHFORD as a Government witness. He does not think that BLATCHFORD could furnish testimony of any additional value to that already in the hands of the Government. He is also of the opinion that the using of BLATCHFORD as a witness in Canada does not shield him from criminal prosecution here. It is said that RICHARD B. CALDWELL will not be handed over to the United States until the expiration of seven days, in conformity with the laws of Canada. Witnesses were dispatched to Montreal, yesterday, with documentary evidence relating to the frauds, which will be used in the case of JOHN S. CALDWELL, now held for extradition.

General Fremont and the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company.

A bill of complaint was filed in the United States Circuit Court Clerk's office yesterday, in the suit of General JOHN C. FREMONT against the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, for the recovery of $40,000 alleged to be due him. The plaintiff brings suit on the following grounds: That in the settlement of claims to a large amount held by him against the defendants during 1865, a written agreement was entered into by defendants with plaintiff, whereby defendants promised to pay to the plaintiff 200 of the six per cent. Government bonds first to be issued by the Company; that the bonds were not ready for delivery at the proper time, being delayed four months; and that he thereby lost the interest which would have otherwise come to him. The plaintiff also alleged that the Company had promised to pay him the amount of his claim, with interest, from Nov. 5, 1865, in case he would agree to accept the bonds, but that the Company had failed to keep the promise.

Arrested Without Just Cause.

An examination was held before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, in the case of ROBERT MARTIN, charged with counterfeiting a plate for printing disbursing officers' checks, the kind used by the National Treasury Department. Orders for the seizure of the plate were sent to this city by Treasurer SPINNER, of Washington. Testimony was furnished by J. C. NETTLESHIP, of the Secret Service Division, and by Mr. MANN, President of the National Bank Note Company; that elicited from the latter being to the effect that no authority had been given to any one to imitate or counterfeit or to exactly copy the checks made by the Company for the Treasury. It was subsequently proven by JAMES RUTH and Colonel WHITLEY that the accused had received written authority to prepare the plate, from Mr. PATTERSON, of the Sub-Treasury. The charge against him was afterward dismissed, and he received an honorable discharge.

Case of the Pseudo Custom House Officers.

In the case of KERNER and LALOR, the two men charged with forcibly obtaining goods from a Frenchman by means of personating Custom House officers, the latter defendant was committed by Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, on motion of Assistant District-Attorney JACKSON, on the ground that he was absent from the examination without cause. Colonel WHITLEY was called to the stand to testify for KERNER. He gave the latter a good character, and admitted that the goods which he seized had been left with Mr. DYE, formerly of the Secret Service Division, at the St. Charles Hotel. He denied having given the defendant any authority to seize the goods. The examination was subsequently adjourned to await the decision of the Commissioner.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 29—11 A. M.—Consols opened 92⅛ [illegible] for money and 92¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds opened at 86 for 1862s, 85 for 1865s, old, and 85¼ for 1867s; Ten-forties, 83. Erie Railway Shares, 18¼; Illinois Central, 98¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 29.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed flat yesterday at 91¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens steady; Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.@11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.@11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

HAVRE, Dec. 29.—Cotton closed firm yesterday both on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 137f. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 29.—Petroleum closed quiet yesterday at 60f. for Standard White.

BREMEN, Dec. 29.—Petroleum opened firm yesterday at 7 thalers.

HAMBURG, Dec. 29.—Petroleum opened firm and unchanged yesterday.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 72f. 70c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 29.—Petroleum opens quiet at 59½f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 29.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened flat at 91¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 72f. 85c.

HAVRE, Dec. 29.—COTTON—The market opened quiet for both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Dec. 29.—Petroleum closed flat at 59½f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Dec. 29—1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; for account, 92¼; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 86¼; 1865, old, 84¾; 1867, 84¾; Ten-forties, 82½. Stocks easier; Erie Railway Shares, 18¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29—1:30 P. M.—PROVISIONS—Lard flat at 75s. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 63s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Tallow firmer at 45s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 29—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for money, and 92¼ for the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86¼; 1865, old, 84¾; 1867, 84¾; Ten-forties, 82. Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 17¾; Illinois Central, 98¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, 11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 3d.@8s. 4d. ₱ cental for No. 2 Red Western.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Linseed Cakes easier. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8d.@1s. 8¼d. ₱ gallon. Common Resin, 6s. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, Dec. 29.—Cotton closed quiet for both on the spot and afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—EXCHANGE firm and unchanged. FLOUR dull at $3 75@$5 for Spring Extras. WHEAT quiet and steady at 78½c.@78¾c. for No. 2. CORN dull at 69½c.@69¾c. for regular new No. 2; in the afternoon neglected and nominal at 69c.@69½c. for No. 2, seller January. OATS in fair demand for speculation at 43½c.@44c. for No. 2. RYE firm and active at 73c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominal; No. 2, 75c.@77c. HIGHWINES quiet and nominal at 93c. MESS PORK closed weak at $30@$30 25; cash lots nominal at $29 25@$29 50. LARD quiet and a shade stronger at 17c.@17½c. cash; 17¼c.@17½c., seller February. MEATS quiet and steady; Green Shoulders, 10½c.; Dry-salted Shoulders, 11c.; Rough Sides, 13½c.; Short Ribs, 14c. HAMS nominal; Green, 14½c.; Sweet-pickled, 15c.@15½c. Dressed HOGS firm and higher, with a fair demand; choice, $11@$11 50. Live HOGS firm and higher at $8 37½@$9 35 for common; $10 25@$10 50 for extra choice. CATTLE firm and higher at $3 62½@$4 75 for common to good Cows; $6 50@$7 for good to choice shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Rye, 2,400 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 9,500 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,300 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—TOBACCO firm; New Lugs and Common Leaf, $5@$7 50; Medium Leaf, $8@$10; good Manufacturing, $12@$14; Bright, $15@$25. COTTON nominal at 23½c. FLOUR—Low Grades in demand and scarce; Superfine, $4@$4 25; Extra, 4 60@$4 80; Double Extra, $5@$5 25; Family dull at $5 50@$7 50. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Spring, 98c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 05@$1 06; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 10@$1 12½; Choice, $1 20@$1 25; Prime to strictly Prime White, $1 15@$1 20. CORN dull at 75c.@75½c. for dry Yellow in bulk; good Yellow, sacked, 82c.; Choice White, 90c. OATS dull at 48c.@51c. in bulk; 54½c.@57c. sacked. BARLEY unchanged. RYE dull and unchanged. WHISKY higher at 95½c.@96c. PORK held firmly at $29 50@$30. Dry-salted MEATS firm; Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c.@15½c. BACON quiet; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@18c.; Shoulders nominally 14c.@14½c. LARD nominally 16¾c.@17c. CATTLE firmer and unchanged. Live HOGS quiet at $8@$9 50 for light to choice. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 head Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—FLOUR unchanged, quiet and firm; No. 2, $1 10; No. 1, $1 14. CORN firmer, with a light supply; New, 75c.@77c. for Mixed. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE dull at 90c.@94c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. COTTON dull and unchanged. TOBACCO unchanged. WHISKY, 94c.@95c. HOGS firmer at $9 75@$10 50: receipts, 500 head. PORK held $29. Bulk MEATS firm and quiet; Shoulders, 12c.; Sides, 15c.@15½c., loose. BACON in fair demand; Shoulders, 14c.; Sides, 16½c.@17½c., packed. HAMS unchanged. LARD higher; sales, 200 tierces at 18c. EXCHANGE firm at ¼@1-10 off, buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—COTTON active; high grades scarce and firm at 24c.@24½c. for Middling; sales 5,600 bales; receipts, 2,956 bales; exports, to Havre, 3,285 bales; to Boston, 1,333 bales. FLOUR firmer at $5 25@$5 90@$6@$6 25. CORN dull at 88c.@90c. OATS—the stock is light; Choice, 68c.; St. Louis, 70c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY, $24. Mess PORK, $30@$30 25. BACON unchanged. LARD—Tierce, 18½c.@18¾c.; keg, 20c.@21c. SUGAR and MOLASSES quiet. WHISKY, 90c.@$1. COFFEE unchanged. Gold, 120¼. Sterling Exchange, 130¼. New-York Sight Exchange, per ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. discount.

OSWEGO, Dec. 29.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 75 for White; $7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and nominal at $1 25 for No. 1 Spring; $1 15 for No. 2 do., and $1 60 for prime White Canada. CORN unchanged; sales at $1 08. BARLEY held at $1 06 for prime Up-Lake Canada. CORNMEAL, $2 25 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20. SHIPSTUFFS, $22@$24; Middlings, $30@$33 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 06; to New-York, 96c.; to Albany, 78c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 29.—COTTON—Sales, 17 bales; Good Ordinary, 22c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5. WHEAT unchanged. CORN unchanged. OATS unchanged. RYE unchanged. TOBACCO quiet; sales, 50 hhds. at $5@$8 for Lugs; $9@12 for Leaf. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $30. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. HAMS, 22½c. LARD, 18c. WHISKY, 95c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 29.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT advancing; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 15; Amber, $1 07; No. 1 Red, $1 10; No. 2 Red, $1 05. CORN declining; New, 78c. OATS dull; No. 1 held at 49c. Dressed HOGS held higher at $10@$10 50. RECEIPTS—1,700 bushels Wheat, 1,600 bushels Corn, 136,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bushels Corn, 67,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 29.—FLOUR more active; Spring Extras, $5 75@$6 90. WHEAT heavy at 82½c. for No. 1, and 79½c. for No. 2. CORN nominal. BARLEY nominal. OATS nominal. RYE declining; No. 1, 73c. Dressed HOGS buoyant at $11 25@$11 75. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

OSWEGO, Dec. 29—Noon.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 75 for White; $7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull at $1 25 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club; $1 15 for No. 2 do.; $1 60 for Prime White Canada. CORN quiet at $1 08. BARLEY held at $1 86 for Prime Up-Lake Canada.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 29.—COTTON quiet at 24c.; receipts, 1,261 bales; exports, 327 bales. FLOUR—Superfine, $5. CORN, 93c.@94c. OATS, 67c.@68c. LARD, 19½c.@20½c. Bulk MEATS nominal; Shoulders, 12½c.; Sides, 16½c.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 29.—WHEAT firmer and unchanged. CORN dull and nominally unchanged. OATS declining; No. 1 State, 50c. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY dull and nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 29.—Spirits of TURPENTINE quiet. RESIN dull and lower; Strained, $1 50. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR steady at $1 95. COTTON steady at 23c.@23½c. for Middling.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 29.—COTTON quiet; sales 450 bales; Middling, 23¾c.; receipts, 1,108 bales; exports, to the continent, 360 bales; coastwise, 1,476 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 29.—COTTON opened firm, with a fair demand at 23c, but closed quiet and easier at 22¾c.@23c. for Middling; sales, 560 bales; receipts, 580 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 29.—COTTON firm; receipts, 2,585 bales, exports, 6,539 bales; sales, 350 bales; Middling, 23¾c.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 29.—COTTON quiet; receipts, 180 bales; exports, coastwise, 712 bales; sales, 75 bales; Low Middling, 23½c.@23¾c.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 29.—COTTON dull at the quotations: sales 1,000 bales; Middling, 23¾@23⅞c.; receipts, 1,612 bales; exports, 6,473 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—FLOUR unchanged, with a good local demand. WHEAT—Sales of Choice at $1 60. LEGAL TENDERS, 83¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. Sales of choice WHEAT at $1 60. LEGAL TENDERS, 83¼.

[Advertisement.]

THAT HAT STORY.—The readers of the TIMES are aware that during the recent local election there was a man up town who bet a hat that he could oust Judge CONNOLLY from the Registry. He got seventeen of his chums together, treated freely, and they all went to the polls and voted. There was no other person running for the not vacant office, and no other votes were voted. The political chap got the hat, put it on, and straightway visited the Judge and asked him "how he liked it." The Judge is a large and powerful man, and he carries a blackthorn stick. The irate Judge raised it—the stick—and came down with a ponderous Donnybrook whack on the top of the hat. It hardly disturbed a hair. Looking at the tile, still erect and glistening, the Judge exclaimed: "Be the twist in the tail of Mulroony's pig, but ye got that hat from KNOX. It's the only hat that's light and strong, and in illigant shape and polish. I can smash any other hat in the parish with a straw, but KNOX's bates both wind and rain and a blackthorn stick, however well applied."

The political chap acknowledged the corn, and they both went out and "smiled."

[Advertisement.]

FACTS FOR ADVERTISERS.—There are now published in the United States about 5,000 periodicals, including all the various kinds of newspapers and magazines. Among this number of publications there are about twenty-five that have the circulation, not more than twenty that have the number of yearly subscribers, and not one among them all that have as many first-class readers as DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

[Advertisement.]

In Jersey City, night before last, a gentleman was kept still by a burglar at his bedside, pointing a pistol in his face, while his comrade robbed the house. Another house, same street, was broken open, but HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH gave instant notice and no harm done. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]

"Prince Teck" Scarfs, $1 50 each.
An immense assortment.
F. C. KEMPTON & CO., No. 297½ Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ANTIQUE GOODS, BRONZES, Mosaic and other articles and great curiosities from Japan, on exhibition for two days longer, under direction of W. FOUNTAIN, 842 Broadway, next door to Wallack's Theatre.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

[illegible]	Dec. 30	New-York	Bremen.
[illegible]	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Jan. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
[illegible]	Jan. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Jan. 1	New-York	London.
FOR HAVANA.			
Eagle	Dec. 30	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Bermuda, W. I., by the *Fah-Kee*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Rhein*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Havana, Nassau or the West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 29—*In steamship Russia, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. A. Kimber, infant and servant, F. H. Collins, J. Lawrence, Jas. Coates, F. Schloecer, Miss Chadwick, J. W. Bell, P. J. McGrath, J. Eugene Robert, J. Stewart, J. Falconer, Alderman Thos. Dakin, Mr. Fildes, M. P., Brackster Barker, F. H. Julvee, Cortlandt Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Morgan and maid, Jno. J. Braden, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Folsom and two children, Miss A. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carter Brown, B. Kittredge, H. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gilbert, C. F. Randolph, Miss A. F. Randolph, W. B. Chadwick, A. J. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Homan, Miss Chapman, W. H. Chapman, A. Lanen, W. Currie, Master Charles R. Merriam, W. B. Maddock, Thomas Porter, Miss Buch, Miss E. Crowe, Miss Martha Atkinson, Miss La Valle, Mrs. John Pratt, James Ellard, H. C. Cooke, P. F. Bonney, J. W. Hobbs.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 29—*In steamship St. Laurent, from Havre.*—Pietro Ferranti, Mr. Buscheler, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Firth, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Gateau, Mr. Barnet, Mr. Stoppani, Mr. Guesnard, Colonel Wall, Lieutenant-Commander Wallace, Mr. Petit, Mr. Duhamel, Mr. Martin, Mr. Morin, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Leon, Mr. Marshal, Mr. Piedra, Mr. Solert, Mr. Boutinou, Mr. Wallrog, Mr. and Mrs. Zacot and 3 children, Mr. Renaud and child, Mr. Baltswarth, Mr. and Mrs. Flock and 2 children, Mr. Muller, Mr. Bugel, Mr. Kramer, Mr. Biedermann, Mr. Maier, Mr. and Mrs. Pfaff, Mr. Retz, Mrs. Schalderei, R. Meier, Mr. Briederlin, Mr. Saxer, Mr. Lacher, Mr. Dettweiler, Mr. Widmann, Mr. Bug, Mr. Rafinger, Mr. Reichle, Mr. Vollmer, Mr. and Mrs. Amberg, Mr. Beimgarther, Mr. and Mrs. Sturzenegger and 6 children, C. Muller, Mr. Angelo, 3 Mrs. Soterella and 5 children, Mr. Demettena, Mr. Atzinger, F. Muller, Mr. Tpeich, Mr. Oerli, Mrs. Meier and child, 2 Misses Beymann, Mr. Walter, Mr. Delmue, Mr. Caspard, Mr. Geidet, Mr. Pirard, Mr. Reymond, Mr. Nicolas, Mr. Lombard, Mr. Sabine, Mr. Beyman, Mr. Girsch, Mr. Scheller, Mrs. Soldel, Mr. Irozinski, Mr. and Mrs. Lassallette and 3 children, Mr. Bunsinger, Mr. Bitsch, Miss Waissenborn, Mr. Richard, Mr. Gerzog, Mrs. Staus and 2 children, Mr. Zwailel, Mr. Merz, Mr. and Mrs. Schanemann and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Hickey and child, Mr. Fougerdt, Mrs. Cuysin and child, Mr. Schwinden, Mr. Darthes, Mr. Santos, Mr. Olguero, Mr. Genrion, Mr. Vernean.

DEC. 29—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool.*—The Bishop of Nassau, wife, 2 children and servant, Commanding-General Turner, wife and 2 children, Colonel D. C. Smith, Dr. White, Archibald Taylor, Edward P. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. James Crothy, Miss Amelia Crothy, Miss Lucy Crothy, Master Crothy, Miss Louisa Higg, Mrs. Peetlees and son, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Kirkpatrick and child, Miss Wainman, Frank M. Locke, John T. Phelps, Mr. Icke, Mr. Hicken, W. J. Anderson, Richard Owen, C. W. Smith.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana.—Mr. Ferrer, Stephen Cox, Chas. Paulsen, A. Dohm, B. J. Ayeler, John Kerr, Pedro Conies, Mrs. M. R. Eaton, F. McCurmany, J. J. Almrral, A. Zurisaldos, A. G. Elsheim, Miss Cecile Elsheim, Miss Fannie Elsheim.

DEC. 29—*In steamship Cella, from London.*—Marshall Shaws, wife and family, Mary Ann Hair, Betsey Joseph, Michael Driednszyki, Jacob Berner, Charles H. Kuntz, Joseph Richtor.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 41 | Moon rises. 4 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 40 | Gov. Island. 6 29 | Hell Gate.. 7 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Russia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard, (cld. 28th.)

Barks H. Upman, (N. G.,) Schwartze, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sleipner, (Norw.,) Anderson, Bahia, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Antelope, White, St. Croix, via Wilmington, Roche Bros. & Coffee.

Brigs China, (Br.,) Ahrenburg, Port Medway, N. S., G. A. Phillips & Collins; Iris, (Br.,) Burnet, St. Johns, N. F., G. H. Brewer; Walter Howes, Pierce, Matanzas, H. W. Loud & Co.

Schrs. Zampa, Jewett, St. Kitts, Simpson & Clapp; Laura, (Br.,) Demerill, Nassau, Montell & Bartow; Lucy, Mahlman, Fernandina, Fla., John Boynton's Son & Co.; Lilly, Hughes, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; M. E. Coyne, Facemire, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Eveline, Pierce, Barbados, Daniel Trowbridge & Co.; Silver Star, Smith, Havana, Dollner, Potter & Co.; H. W. Kenzel, Soper, Cardenas, James E. Ward & Co.; Seud, Morgan, Baltimore; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; Messenger, Smith, Taunton, G. K. Rackett & Bros.

Sloop Competitor, Ayres, Bridgeport, G. K. Rackett & Bros.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Dec. 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 20, lat. 51 10, lon. 17 28, passed a ship-rigged steamer, bound E.; same day, lat. 51 10, lon. 18, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound E.; 22d, lat. 50 28, lon. 28 50, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.; 23d, lat. 49 08, lon. 36 20, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.; 27th, 552 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamship City of London, hence for Liverpool; 29th, 45 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Etna, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Cella, (Br.,) Gleadell, London Dec. 4, via Havre 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Has had heavy westerly gales to the Banks, subsequently variable weather with much fog; Dec. 25, lat. 42 50, lon. 59, passed a Guion steamer, bound E. The C. brings 170 passengers.

Steamship Iowa, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow Dec. 10, and Moville 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had heavy gales and high seas the entire passage. The I. brings 126 passenger.

Steamship St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lemaire, Havre Dec. 17, via Brest 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Dec. 25, lat. 45 29 N., lon. 50 06 W., spoke German steamer Cimbria, running E.; Dec. 27, lat. 40 30 N., lon. 63 00 W., spoke English steamer of the Inman line, running E.

Steamship Albemarle, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, Fernandina, Fla., with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Nemesis, (Br.,) Billings, Liverpool Dec. 18, and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Dec. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to James Hand.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Dec. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston Dec. 18, via Key West 23d, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Bark La Plata, (of Salem,) Crowell, Buenos Ayres 48 ds., with hides, &c., to R. W. Ropes & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 5, in lon. 39, and had fine weather to Hatteras; since light winds and fogs. Left in port bark J. H. Pearson, Taylor, for Boston, Nov. 10; bark Archer, Tibbetts, for New-York, to sail Nov. 13; bark E. C. Redman, Redman for do., Nov. 12; Augustine Kobbe, for do., ldg.; Honduras, for do., do.; Wheatland, for do., do.; Brunswick, Serene and Shawmut, wtg.; brigs Clara M. Goodrich, Look, for Boston, Nov. 15; Agenora, White, for New-York, ldg.; J. B. Bradley, Bradley, for do., do.; Walter Smith, Smith, do., do.; Amy A. Lane, Carver, for do., do.; Minnie Abbie, Harding, and Atlas, wtg.

Bark Arizona, of Stockton, Carver, Buenos Ayres, 54 ds., with hides, &c., to Walsh & Carver. Crossed the equator Nov. 26, in lon. 38 35, and had moderate weather all the passage. Nov. 20, lat. 15 50 S., lon. 32, spoke bark Agate, from Boston for Melbourne.

Bark Hermann, Helmrich, (N. G.,) Osterich, Cork, 49 ds., in ballast, to C. Tobias & Co. Dec. 15, lat. 28 36, lon. 55 50, signalized bark E. W. Cahoon, (of Port Medway, N. S.,) steering S.; 22d, lat. 29 13, lon. 65 10, signalized bark Florence Baker, steering E.

Bark Ann Elizabeth, (of Philadelphia,) Norgrave, Ragged Island 13 ds., with salt to Montell & Bartow—vessel to master.

Bark Freihandel, (N. G.,) Wachter, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 105 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Came the Southern passage, and has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with light winds and fog.

Bark Bertha, (N. G.,) Schwartz, Bordeaux 48 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather up to lon. 60, and since that time has had light westerly winds with fogs.

Brig Deborah S. Soule, (of Portland,) Soule, Cardenas 7 ds., with molasses to S. R. Reynall & Co.—vessel to master. Has had fine weather up to Hatteras, and since passing that point has had light easterly winds and fogs.

Brig Sarah Ellen, (of Halifax,) McCloud, Tallaho Bay, Jam., 19 ds., with logwood to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to S. L. Merchant. Has had light easterly winds and fogs for last 5 ds.; left no vessels.

Brig Maria Ferguson, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Stevens, Grand Turk, T. I., 11 ds., with salt to Tucker & Lightbourne—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage; Dec. 14, off Hatteras, saw the Spanish gunboats and man-of-war Pizarro, steering S.

Brig Cogota, Cassidy, Aspinwall 24 ds., with hides, old iron, &c., to J. F. Joy. Dec. 6, in the Caribbean Sea, encountered a heavy northerly gale, which lasted 6 ds.; has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras, with light baffling easterly winds, and a dense fog for last 50 hours.

Brig Spring Bird, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Whitter, Maracaibo 22 ds., with coffee to Schmilinsky, Lotz & Co. Has had moderate weather, and been 3 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.) Hammond, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar to T. T. & F. A. Dwight; left in port schr. Isabella, Berden, ldg.

Brig Scio, (of Barbados,) Brown, Arroyo, P. R., via Turk's Island 8 ds., in ballast to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. White Sea, Taylor, Para 30 ds., with rubber and nuts to C. Ladman & Co. Has had light winds and fogs for last 8 ds.; Dec. 21, lat. 30 11, lon. 70 20, spoke brig Royal, (Br.,) from St. Kitts, for Boston.

Schr. Gerah Banker, Swinerton, Para Dec. 4, with rubber to Francis Moran. Left in port schrs. Charles Thompson, Frank Howard, Frank Treat, Kolon, C. C. Warren and Commerce, all for New-York, ldg. No date, lat. 33 10, lon. 71 38 spoke brig Erie, from Boston for Mobile. The G. B. put into Delaware Breakwater for a barber on the 23th, and sailed again the 28th.

Schr. W. E. Duryea, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Nicholson, Demerara 30 ds., with sugar to Harvey Barnes; vessel to Crandal, Umphrey & Co. Has had light winds and fogs for the last 5 ds.; Dec. 23, off Cape Hatteras, spoke schr. Harry Vanderbilt, from Jacksonville for New-York; left in port, brig A. Abbott for New-York, loading; Annie Gardner for do., do.

Schr. Addie Wessels, Krabel, (late Lamson,) St. Andrews, via Old Providence 20 ds., with mahogany, rubber, nuts, &c., to G. Wessels. Has had strong northerly winds most of the passage. Nov. 16, Thos. Lamson, Captain, died of Chagres fever.

Schr. Julia A. Decker, Dunton, Ruatan Island 18 ds., with logwood and cocoanuts to Joseph Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had very heavy weather all the passage, and split sails.

Schr. Race Horse, (of Newburyport,) Hughes, Havana 7 ds., with oranges to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had very heavy weather in the Gulf; lost jibboom and split sails; left in port schr. A. B. Baxter, for New-York, to sail 28th.

Schr. Gem, Jones, Bordeaux 38 ds., with mdse. to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Lord of the Isles, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Petersen, Gonaives 12 ds., with logwood to H. Becker—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has had light easterly winds and fogs for the last 5 ds.; left no vessels for the United States.

Schr. Islander, (of Halifax,) Bolling, Ponce, P. R., 10 ds., with oranges to order—vessel to Steele & Gamble. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with thick, foggy weather.

Schr. G. W. Morris, Pearce, from wreck of steamship Grecian, ashore at Jones Inlet, with fruit and essence to Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co.

Schr. Two Marys, (of Snow Hill,) Willis, Corpus Christi, Texas, 18 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. S. R. Hallock, Hallock, Jacksonville, Fla., with yellow pine to master.

Schr. Mary Chilton, (of Plymouth,) King, Nassau, N. P., 9 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. John B. Crawford, Dayton, Philadelphia, for Salem.

Schr. Sarah McLain, Lovell, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Mercer, Wassen, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Expedite, Bushnell, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. City Point, Robison, Portland, Me., with powder to J. Woodbury.

Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alaska, Strout, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Cabot, Baxter, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Port Chester.

Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgdon, New-Haven.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Heningway, Norwich.

Schr. S. L. Thompson, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. John Paynter, Taylor, Norwalk.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Geo. W. Pettis, Pettis, Wareham, for Virginia.

BELOW—Bark Mark E. Libby, from Havana.

WIND—At sunset, light, N. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Russia and Nebraska, for Liverpool; ships Hudson, for London; Frolic, from San Francisco; barks H. L. Routh, for Bristol; Carib, for St. Croix; brigs Sharta, for Lisbon; Eleanore, for Rio Janeiro; Sea Bird, for St. Thomas; John Armstrong, for St. Kitts; Faustina, for Cardenas; schrs. Robert Noble, for Antigua; J. Ricardo Jova, for Nassau; A. D. Scull, for Havana; and schrs. Hud & Frank, George & Mary, Joseph Baymore, L. A. Edwards, Ida Richardson, General L. Harris, Dick Williams, L. Newton, Katie Ranger, coastwise.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Arr. steamers Kensington, from New-Orleans; Blackstone, from Norfolk; Norman, from Philadelphia; ship Margaret, from Gottenburg.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29.—Arr. gunboats Standish and Triana, Tybee; schr. S. E. Woodbury, Baltimore. Sld. steamers Charleston, New-York; Marmora, Liverpool; bark Maria, Liverpool; brig Pauleta, Barcelona; schr. B. N. Hawkins, Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 29.—Passed in for Baltimore—Barks Crimea, from Liverpool; Templar, from Rio; brig Cleta, from Mayaguez.

Passed out—Schr. Peerless, for St. Johns.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 27.—Sld. brig Rio Grande; schrs. Mail, J. Maxfield, J. B. Vandusen, and C. W. May.

P. M.—Arr. steamers Norman, Philadelphia, for Boston; Blackstone, Norfolk, for do.; Rattlesnake, Philadelphia, for Portland.

Returned—Schr. W. G. Bartlett.

The ship Wild Hunter, (of Boston,) New-York, for Boston, is at anchor off Quick's Hole, (Vineyard Sound.)

28th.—No arrivals.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 29.—Sld. steamer Isaac Bell, New-York.

Arr. Br. steamer Milbank, New-Orleans for Liverpool, (short of coal.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Arr. steamer Golden City, from Panama, with the passengers that left New-York Dec. 5.

Also arr. ship Nauvan Mondelli, from Bordeaux July 19.

Cld. ship Huguenot, for New-York, with 15,000 sacks of barley, and Gold Hunter, for Liverpool, with 40,000 sacks of barley.

29th.—Arr. ships John Bright, New-York; Vanguard, London; Galveston and Nightengale, Newcastle, N. S. W.; French transport Lecheverte, Tahiti.

Cld. ships Dallam, Tower, Liverpool, with 39,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. ships Alaska and Gold Hunter, Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 29.—Arr. steamer Wyoming, Philadelphia; San Salvador, New-York.

Cld. steamer Alhambra, Boston; ship Prince Albert, Bremen; Nimbas, Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 29.—Arr. steamship Fanita, New-York.

Cld. steamer Fairbanks, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Neva, (Br.,) Fitchet, from Inagua, which arrived 28th, and anchored in Lower Bay, came up this P. M., and reports further: That the bark Cannas, (Fr.,) Captain Piron, went ashore on Nov. 30, on Molasses Reef in Agua; the crew is thought to have abandoned the vessel before she went ashore, as the long boat was missing; everything else was left on board, and it is supposed the crew were either lost or were picked up by some other vessel.

Whalers.

HONOLULU, Dec. 8.—The whaleship Minerva had arrived from New-Zealand, with 265 bbls. of sperm and 575 bbls. of whale oil, and 1,900 lbs. of bone.

Several whalers had lately sailed.

Spoken, &c.

Pearl—Bark, from Boston for Melbourne, Dec. 22, lat. 40, lon. 70.

Foreign Ports.

At Turk's Island, Dec. 26, brig Corrientes, for New-York, ldg.

At St. Andrews, Dec. 8, schrs. Bessie, ldg., and Frances, for Baltimore, to sail in 2 ds.

At Ponce, P. R., Dec. 18, schrs. Cygnus, for New-York in 3 ds.; brig Nellie, just arrived.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—The steamship Columbia, from New-York, arrived this morning.

The steamship De Soto sailed for New-York this morning.

BUENOS AYRES.—Arr., Nov. 7, Alma, Grow, Portland; 10th, Sarah Hobart, Portland; 11th, Gran Eden, Portland; 11th, Flora, New-York; 13th, Lord Clarendon, Portland.

Sld., Nov. 1, Arizona, for New-York; 11th, La Plata, for New-York; 11th, J. H. Pearson, for Boston.

Cld., Nov. 11, E. T. Redman, for Boston.

MONTEVIDEO.—Arr., Nov. 1, Forest Queen, Nova Scotia. Nov. 7, Magestro, Philadelphia; Carrie Long, New-York; Grace Rophas, Montreal. Nov. 8, Lord Clarendon, Portland. Nov. 10, Alfred Northwood, Baltimore; Brisk, Unca, Nova Scotia. Nov. 11, Corientes, Nova Scotia. Nov. 12, Quindano, New-York. Nov. 13, Atlantic, Jasper, Quebec; Hesperus, St. Johns. Nov. 15, Annie, Nova Scotia.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 29.—The steamship Baltimore, from Baltimore, arrived at this port yesterday.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 29.—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Portland, arrived at this port yesterday.

Holiday Goods.

C. A. STEVENS & CO.,
40 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN STERLING SILVERWARE AND FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE VARIETY OF JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS FOR CURRENCY, AT GOLD PRICES.
Send for our circular of Improved Lever and United States Watch Company's Watch.

GREAT REDUCTION
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
THE BALANCE OF OUR
WINTER STOCK OF READY-MADE
CLOTHING
AT COST.
CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO F. B. BALDWIN,)
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery,
NEAR CANAL-ST.
N. B.—OPEN NEW-YEAR'S EVE TILL 10.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Ice Cream and Jelly Molds, Cake Prints, Ornamenting Tubes, &c.
JAMES Y. WATKINS & SON,
No. 16 Catharine-st.

NEW YEAR'S TABLE.
THE
GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY
Have Selected a Cargo of the
CHOICEST AND BEST
COFFEE,
Imported with Especial Reference to Supplying the
NEW YEAR'S TABLE
Of their Customers, and they are putting it up in neat
FIVE-POUND PACKAGES,
Which they will deliver in any part of the City without Extra Charge.
NO HOLIDAY TABLE
will be complete without the
Great American Tea Co.'s
CHOICEST
COFFEES AND TEAS.
THE WAY TO OBTAIN THE GOODS.
Leave your orders at either of the Stores of the Company, which they have established at central points to convenience their customers in all parts of the City and Brooklyn, as follows:
HEADQUARTERS
31 AND 33 VESEY-ST.
BRANCHES:
640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
479 EIGHTH-AV., north corner 34th-st.
860 EIGHTH-AV., northeast corner 51st-st.
218 BOWERY, between Spring and Prince sts.
702 THIRD-AV., northwest corner 44th-st.
299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.
205 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.
130 FULTON-AV., BROOKLYN
23 DE KALB-AV., BROOKLYN.
133 GRAND-ST., WILLIAMSBURG.
Or send an order by Post to either Store, and they will be sent to all parts of the City without extra charge.

FREEMAN & BURR,
MERCHANT CLOTHIERS,
NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST.
OVERCOATS, in Castor & Chinchilla Beavers.
OVERCOATS, in Moscow & Whitney Beavers.
OVERCOATS, in Tricots & Waterproof Cloths.
OVERCOATS, in Silk Mixtures and Meltons.
OVERCOATS—Silk Facings and Velvet Collars.
OVERCOATS, the newest colorings & mixtures.
OVERCOATS, in Sacks, Frocks and Capes.
OVERCOATS, $8, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16, $18, $20.
OVERCOATS, $20, $22, $25, $28, $30 and $35.
OVERCOATS, $36, $40, $42, $45, $48, $50 and $55.
WINTER SUITS, Tricots, Silk Mixt'e Tweeds.
WINTER SUITS, Meltons, Cheviots & Beavers.
WINTER SUITS, Check and Plain Cassimeres.
WINTER SUITS, Mix'd & Diago'l Cassimeres.
WINTER SUITS, with double-breast'd Jackets.
WINTER SUITS, with Sack & Paletot Coats.
WINTER SUITS, in all the newest mixtures.
WINTER SUITS—$12, $15, $18, $20 and $25.
WINTER SUITS—$30, $35, $38, $40 and $45.
WINTER SUITS—$50, $55, $60, $65 and $70.
BOYS' SUITS—All the latest Novelties.
BOYS' SUITS—For all ages from 3 to 15 years.
BOYS' SUITS—For Dress, Home and School.
BOYS' SUITS—In Velveteens, emb'd & braided.
BOYS' SUITS—$6, $8, $10, $12, and $14.
BOYS' SUITS—$15, $16, $18, $20, $22 and $24.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, in Castor & Fur Beavers.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, in Velvets, richly brd'd.
BOYS' OVERCOATS—And Walking Jackets.
BOYS' OVERCOATS—$5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 to 20.
LARGE STOCK of fine Piece Goods, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Cardigan Jackets, &c., always on hand. Any garment made to measure at a few hours' notice.
ORDERS from any part of the country promptly filled. Perfect fitting guaranteed in all cases by our NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT. Hundreds order direct from us with entire satisfaction.
RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT, samples of goods and price list mailed free on application.
FREEMAN & BURR,
MERCHANT CLOTHIERS,
NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST.

HOLIDAY WINES.
No family should be without some of our
CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES,
VINTAGES OF 1859—1866.
They are the PUREST, BEST and CHEAPEST Wines in the market, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at the Pioneer House,
PERKINS, STERN & CO.,
14 and 16 Vesey-st., N. Y.
108 Tremont-st., Boston.
34 and 36 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FIRST PRIZES—GOLD MEDALS.
SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF,
452 BROOME-ST., 452
Near Broadway,
will sell their celebrated
PATENT MONITOR PLATE PIANOS,
only for the
HOLIDAYS,
AT SUCH LOW PRICES
As never were witnessed in this country before.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, FLOUR, MACKEREL, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, BUTTER
And all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.
ONE PRICE—CASH ONLY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Murray and Greenwich sts., New-York.

BEEBE'S RANGES
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